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Potash Deliveries Set New High in 1951-52

Potash deliveries in North America reached a record total of 1,755,140 tons K_2O during the fiscal year of June, 1951, through May, 1952, according to the American Potash Institute. This represents an increase of 7 percent over 1950-1951. Deliveries by the six leading American potash producers were well over any previous year and those of imported potash were higher than last year. The deliveries were made in forty-four states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, Canada, and a few other countries.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the continental United States amounted to 1,547,323 tons K_2O, a 9 percent increase over last year. Canada received 61,508 tons K_2O, an increase of 1 percent; Cuba, 17,616 tons, an increase of 42 percent; Puerto Rico, 23,491 tons, a decrease of 22 percent; Hawaii, 14,173 tons, an increase of 3 percent; and other countries, 10,083 tons, a decrease of 19 percent compared to last year.

Illinois was the leading state for deliveries, followed in order by Ohio, Georgia, Virginia and Indiana. Deliveries do not necessarily correspond to consumption in a given state.

The 60 percent muriate of potash continued to be the principal grade, comprising 77 percent of the total agricultural potash delivered. Sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia together made up 7 percent of deliveries; 50 percent muriate of potash 15 percent; while manure salts dropped to less than 1 percent, reflecting the trend toward the use of more concentrated materials.

Deliveries of potash for chemical uses amounted to 80,947 tons K_2O, a decrease of 8 percent under 1950-51. The 60 percent muriate grade made up 95 percent of chemical deliveries, and sulphate of potash 5 percent.

Cobalt Chemical Quotas Set

Exports of cobalt chemicals from the United States will be limited to 2,600 pounds (cobalt content) during the third quarter, it was announced July 31 by the Office of International Trade. License applications will be approved by the agency up to this amount for the following products:—Cobalt reagents for laboratory use (including cobalt metal reagents for laboratory use), cobalt salts of organic compounds (including cobalt tallate), cobalt compounds except chemical pigments, and cobalt-containing paint and varnish drier.

Zinc Import Duties Are Reimposed by Truman

Import duties on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs, which were provided for in paragraph 394 of the tariff act of 1930, but suspended by congress earlier this year, were restored by President Truman in a proclamation that went into effect July 24.

Mr. Truman acted in accordance with provisions of the bill that suspended the duties, which stated that in the event the price of zinc fell below 18 cents a pound for a period of thirty days the President would have to issue a proclamation terminating the suspension. The Tariff Commission reported to the President that the average market price of slab zinc (prime, western, f.o.b. East St. Louis) was below 18 cents for the month of June.

Tin Importing by Private Interests Restored by US

Importation of tin by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation exclusively was ended August 1 and the metal may now be brought into the country by private interests. RFC will continue to purchase tin under its existing contracts, however, as well as tin concentrates for its Texas City smelter.

NPA administrator Henry H. Fowler, in announcing the action, said that the emergency situation which existed on March 12, 1951, when private importation was stopped no longer prevails. At that time RFC became exclusive importer of tin because competition between the government and private traders was bringing about an unwarranted rise in tin prices.

Allocation of tin will be continued by NPA, but allocation certificates no longer need to bear the name of the supplier. Also, allocations will be made on a quarterly basis where desirable instead of a monthly basis as now provided. Private importation of tin for resale is permitted without an allocation authorization, subject only to the requirements that reports of receipts, shipments and inventories be submitted to the NPA.

RFC will continue to make tin available to industry in accordance with NPA allocations, and the present base price of $1.21½ a pound for such RFC resales will prevail.

Titanium Production Expansion Pact Signed by duPont, DMPA

The Defense Materials Procurement Agency last week announced the signing of an agreement with E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co. to increase production of titanium by an additional 13,500 short tons over the next five years.

In order to get the additional production, the government has agreed to advance the company up to $14,700,000 to expand its titanium producing facilities at Newport and Edgemoor, Del. The money is to be paid back with interest as salable titanium sponge is produced by the additional facilities.

Jess Larson, administrator of DMPA, said that the agreement with duPont is designed to help meet the country's mounting needs for titanium until less costly methods for production of the metal than those now known can be developed. The present market price for titanium sponge is $5 a pound. Structural forms average about $15 a pound.

Improved Methods Seen

Mr. Larson added that there is a possibility that methods for production of titanium will be improved during the life of the contract with duPont and that some, perhaps a major part, of the additional facilities provided for in the agreement will become obsolescent. In that event, the government would take possession of the obsolescent facilities and would waive repayment of their original cost, less depreciation and amortization. An application for a certificate of necessity accelerating amortization of 90 percent of the projected investment is pending before the National Production Administration.

Research looking toward more economical methods for processing and fabricating titanium has been going forward on an increasing scale since Korea, Mr. Larson pointed out, because of the metal's great potentialities for defense and related purposes. Titanium alloys already have been developed that are stronger than many present steels and 40 percent lighter. In addition, titanium alloys are highly cor-

—*Continued on page 83*

Titanium Output Problem Is Being Studied by NPA

Consideration is being given to the problem of increasing production and use of titanium by the National Production Authority, it was announced July 31. The principal problem, particularly in military production, is the prevailing price, NPA said, and the only way to bring down the price is through increased production.

About 95 percent of the current usage is by the aircraft industry, and the price o the mill products is about $15 a pound. At a conference recently with NPA, it was estimated that titanium production in the United States is expected to total 2,000 tons in 1952, 4,000 tons in 1953 and 8,000 tons by 1955.

Potential military requirements for the metal are reported as considerably in excess of the anticipated supply, but representatives of the industry pointed out that presently they are in need of orders to keep their plants in operation.

Chemical Plant Expansion Facing Curtailment Due to Steel Shortage

The chemical industry faces a shortage of steel as a result of the steel strike that will "seriously curtail" expansion of plants and facilities, but the delay is likely to be for only a short duration and by the end of the year deliveries of steel to the industry should be back on schedule.

This was the view expressed July 29 by Henry W. Fowler, administrator of the Defense Production Administration, in an overall report on the effects of the fifty-five-day steel strike on the defense mobilization program, and the plans of the government to meet the many problems that have risen now that the strike has ended. It is estimated that the nation lost about 20,000,000 ingot tons during the strike.

The shortage of steel will be felt by the industry in three particular areas—structural steel for building of new plants and expansions, stainless steel for equipment and tubing which, Mr. Fowler stated, will prove to be the bottleneck for many plants which are in the final stages of construction, and drums for the packaging of the industry's products. Industry sources fear that the shortage of steel for drums may prove to be the biggest problem of all.

Chemical Byproduct Supplies

Effects of the steel shutdown on the supplies of the chemical byproducts of the industry's cokeoven operations have not been as serious as might be expected. While production was necessarily curtailed, the inventory position of most of the coaltars was in good position to withstand the strike. NPA officials report virtually no complaints from consumers that the strike had made it impossible to meet their production commitments requiring coaltar chemicals in their processing.

The two "bad" spots in the coaltar field are in supplies of pyridin and beta-gamma picoline. But these have been in short supply ever since the start of the mobilization program, and the steel strike and curtailment of production served only to accentuate the shortage. NPA is now reviewing the situation on supplies and requirements for these coaltar chemicals to determine what steps might be taken to relieve the situation.

There have also been some shortages in supplies of toluene and benzene, but these have been of a local or geographical nature and have been met with directives from the chemical division. It is the hope and expectation of officials that they will be able to cure all the spot shortages that might develop by the use of directives. Allocation programs will be considered only as a last resort.

Steps to Insure Production

Mr. Fowler stated in his review that these basic steps would be taken to insure maintenance of production for defense and orderly distribution of available steel for civilian manufacture:—

1. Provide special priority to all military and Atomic Energy Commission orders to restore full-scale production for military production schedules. Also to restore the ability of producers for military and atomic energy programs to regain any ground that has been lost or may be lost because of the strike.

2. Maintain the validity of CMP orders on the books and allotments authorized before the strike for the third and fourth quarters instead of cancelling such allotments and making new ones based on essentiality.

3. Repuire that new steel production go into consumption rather than in inventory so that the immediate benefits of restored production may be felt.

Mr. Fowler moved quickly to put the

—*Continued on page 83*

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization of an additional group of new or expanded facilities for the production of products in the area of the chemical industry were issued during the period July 18 to 24 by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced August 3.

The following list shows the products, applicant company, plant location, cost of new facilities certified and the percentage allowed for rapid amortization:—

Acetylene—Air Reduction Company, Calvert City, Ky., $1,001,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Acid esters—Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Neville Island, Pa., $60,000 certified and 45 percent allowed

Ammonium sulphate from waste products—Filtrol Corporation, Vernon, Calif., $3,715,908 certified and 55 percent allowed.

Argon—Air Reduction, Lorain, Ohio, $18,165 certified and 60 percent allowed; a second plant at Chicago, $107,410 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Blood plasma—Cortland Laboratories, Los Angeles, Calif., $14,000 certified and 70 percent allowed

Butadiene—Publicker Industries, Inc., Eddington, Pa., $4.309,060 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Butane and propane—Lion Oil Company, Scurry County, Tex., $185,500 certified and 40 percent allowed on one portion of the project; $72,865 certified and 65 percent allowed on a second portion.

Cellulose esters—Tennessee Eastman Company, two projects at Kingsport, Tenn., $5,620,426 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Cerium oxalate—Lindsay Light & Chemical Company, West Chicago, Ill., $12,753 certified and 85 percent allowed.

Chemical products — American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., $2,164,800 certified and 40 percent allowed.

Coke and coal chemicals—U. S. Steel Company, Cairton, Pa., $15,070,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Herbicides—Monsanto Chemical Company, Nitro, W. Va., $124,700 certified and 45 percent allowed; Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Barberton, Ohio, $3,963,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Methylamines—Commercial Solvents Corporation, Sterlington, La., $4,337,000 certified and 45 percent allowed; Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, $434,535 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Penicillin and streptomycin—Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., $1,425,800 certified and 55 percent allowed.

Rosin amine D—Hercules Powder Company, Hattiesburg, Miss., $532,750 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Special vaccines—American Cyanamid, Pearl River, N. Y., $1,500,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

2,4-D—Pittsburgh Coke, Neville Island, Pa., $165,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Aluminum Price Ceiling Increase Expected Today

Higher price ceilings on aluminum will be issued today by the Office of Price Stabilization, officials of the agency reported last week. While the amount of the boosts were not revealed, it was understood that OPS would grant a ceiling increase of one cent a pound on primary aluminum—pig and ingot—and 5 percent on semi-fabricated and fully fabricated products.

The expected increases are half of what two of the three primary producers in the field have asked. Aluminum Company of America and Reynolds Metals Company have requested a 2 cents per pound increase on primary aluminum and a 10 percent boost for semi-fabricated and fabricated products. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation urged increases of 2.35 cents and 12.5 percent, respectively.

NPA Alkalies Section Headed Up by Bruyn

George J. Bruyn, manager of Niagara sales office of Hooker Electrochemical Company, has been appointed chief of the alkalies section, inorganic and agricultural chemicals branch of the chemical division, National Production Authority. Mr. Bruyn, who will be in Washington until next April 1st, has been granted a leave of absence by Hooker for the tenure of the appointment.

OIT Restricts All Grades Of Sulphonated Castor Oil

The Office of International Trade took action July 31 to make it clear that export licenses are required for shipments of all grades of sulphonated castor oil regardless of their industrial application to countries other than Canada.

This was done by adding two new classification covering sulphonated castor oil for use in the manufacture of textile and tanning specialty compounds to the positive list of commodities under expert licensing control.

OIT also announced that the third quarter export quota for commercial castor oil, including sulphonated castor oil is 100,000 pounds. A 90,000-pound export quota for tung oil also has been established for the third quarter. Both of these new quotas are equivalent to those of the second quarter.

Rubber Research Gets Year's Funds From US

Reconstruction Finance Corporation has decided to continue government-sponsored research work on synthetic rubber and has set aside $6,500,000 to cover costs of the program during the new fiscal year, it was announced July 28 by RFC administrator Harry A. McDonald.

In the new research work, emphasis will be on improving the quality of synthetic for more extensive use in large-size tires, on improving the quality of cold rubber latex, and on assisting national defense groups in their search for improved synthetic rubber for special purposes.

The current research program will be conducted for RFC by eight industrial organizations operating GR-S production plants, by the government laboratories operated by the University of Akron, by a government tire test fleet at San Antonio, Tex., by the National Bureau of Standards, and by ten universities, institutes and other research organizations.

Companies Participating

The industrial organizations participating in the program are the Copolymer Corporation, Baton Rouge, La.; Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; General Tire & Rubber Company, Baytown, Tex; B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Akron; Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corporation, Akron; Kentucky Synthetic Rubber Corporation, Louisville, Ky.; Phillips Petroleum Company, Borger, Tex., and United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

The universities, institutes, and other organizations cooperating in the research are the University of Akron, Akron; Burke Research Company, Detroit, Mich.; Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; University of Delaware, Newark, Del.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., and University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Development of Cold Rubber

The best-known product of the research to date has been cold rubber, a type of GR-S synthetic rubber produced at 41 degrees Fahrenheit which can be compounded into tires to give treadwear considerably better than natural rubber. The most important recent product of the program is oil masterbatched GR-S, which is based on the addition of rubber processing oil to highly viscous synthetic rubber during an intermediate manufacturing stage. As a result, the final product, of normal viscosity, has in effect been oil-extended without detriment, but rather with benefit to its physical properties.

Chlorine Trifluoride Capacity Upped by Pennsalt Chemicals

An increase in the availability of liquid chlorine trifluoride has been announced by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, with the completion of new manufacturing facilities at the company's plant in Natrona, Pa. The product has been manufactured in experimental quantities for the past six years at Pennsalt's Whitemarsh research laboratories, and the new installation has been constructed to meet the increased demand for chlorine trifluoride.

Chlorine trifluoride, which contains 61.7 percent fluorine, is produced by direct reaction between fluorine and chlorine. Pennsalt, long a basic producer of chlorine, has for the past one and one-half years manufactured elemental fluorine on a commercial scale at the Natrona plant.

Chlorine trifluoride is reportedly generally comparable to elemental fluorine in reactivity and other characteristics. Its rate of reaction is said to be somewhat less, however, permitting more accurate control in the manufacture of fluorine chemicals. An outstanding advantage of chlorine trifluoride, according to Pennsalt chemists, is that it can be conveniently handled, stored and shipped as a dense liquid. While fluorine must be shipped in cylinders under high pressure, chlorine trifluride can be shipped as a liquid under pressures of only 10 to 20 psi guage.

Liquid chlorine trifluoride is packaged in steel cylinders, in unit quantities of five, ten and one hundred pounds. A copy of bulletin CT-1, entitled, "Chlorine Trifluoride—Properties and Method of Handling," may be obtained by writing, under company letterhead, to Pennsalt Chemicals, 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7.

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Coal Chemicals Price Regulation Liberalized

Exemption from price control of successor long term contracts containing terms as favorable to the purchaser of coke, coal chemicals and coke oven gas as the original has been authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization. The action was taken by the issuance of amendment 10 to SR 13 to the GCPR and is effective August 5.

Under SR 13 only long term contracts entered into prior to December, 1950, were exempted from ceiling price controls. The agency said that the new amendment to SR 13 was issued because it is a normal practice, for example, for a gas producer to enter into a long term contract with a gas distributing utility providing for the supply of gas over a long period, thus assuring the amortization of the investment in coke ovens.

OPS said that because the principal cost of the operation of a coke oven is the cost of coal, the contracts usually contain provisions for adjustments with changes in coal costs. The agency said that owing to the long term nature, the contracts usually provide for prices below spot prices.

Shell Chemical Appoints Selden Division Manager

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has named J. M. Selden manager of its eastern division. Mr. Selden has been associated with the marketing of Shell Chemical products since 1933, first as vice-president and director of R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, agents until 1946 for the sale of Shell Chemical products east of the Rockies, and then as sales manager of Shell's eastern division, created in 1946 along with five subsidiary district sales offices.

Spice Importers Now Fall Under CPR 31

Importers and grinders of imported spices and herbs have been specifically placed under the provision of the import ceiling price regulation, CPR 31, by the Office of Price Stabilization.

The action was taken August 1 by removing spices and herbs from the commodities to which the manufacturer's ceiling price regulation, CPR 22, applied and by amending CPR 31 to make it clear that the import regulation covers the importers and grinders. CPR 31 will also apply to grinders who mix imported spices and herbs with domestic spices and herbs.

Simultaneously, OPS exempted domestically produced spices and herbs from price control when they are not mixed with imported spices. The agency pointed out that 95 percent of the total volume of seeds and herbs are imported, and that the exemption of domestic production will have little or no effect on the cost of living.

Polyethylene Resins Plant Set by Carbide for L. A.

Design and engineering work are under way, and certificates of necessity have been issued by the Defense Production Administration, for a new polyethylene resins plant in Los Angeles, Calif., for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. In addition to polyethylene resins, the plant will also produce ethyleneglycol.

The project, according to the certificates of necessity, will involve an eventual investment of upwards of $36,000,000. It is being designed to produce between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 pounds of polyethylene and from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons of ethyleneglycol annually.

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Price Index Up Slightly

The overall price index advanced 0.02 point last week. The market which influenced the index number in the greatest degree was textiles, which featured a decline in myrobalans and an advance in flake egg albumen. In the drugs market, thymol was reduced, as was feed grade blackstrap molasses. Petroleum and coal-tar chemicals were quiet. Advances in dried blood and tankage were noted in agricultural chemicals, along with a decline in the price of allethrin. In the heavy chemicals market, cadmium metal, quicksilver and sodium antimoniate were reduced. Argentine casein and shellac in protective coatings were higher.

In the essential oils market, prices seemed somewhat unsettled. Clove, dillweed, sweet fennel and wormseed oils were advanced. Reductions were made in anise, peppermint and Dalmatian sage oils. Among botanicals, there was a substantial advance in green and bleached cardamom. Rises also were noted in black pepper on spot, cassia buds and Zanzibar clove. Corn, cottonseed and peanut oils were advanced in the oils market. Coconut, menhaden, oiticica, rapeseed and tung oils were reduced. Bleached beeswax was also reduced.

Except for thirty-eight changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, 50c. per unit of ammonia (48).
Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb. (69).
Copra, $5 per ton (76).
Egg, albumen, flake, 5c. per lb. (53).
Linseed meal, $7 to $8 per ton (76).
Oil, clove, 25c. per lb. (67).
Corn, crude, ¾c. per lb. (76).
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Dillweed, 10c. per lb. (67).
Fennel, sweet, 25c. per lb. (67).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Wormseed, 25c. per lb. (67).
Shellac, superfine, 1c. per lb. (69).
TN, 1c. per lb.
Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia (48).

Prices Reduced

Allethrin, 100 percent, $10.50 per lb. (48).
90 percent, $9.45 per lb.
20 percent solution, $1.90 per lb.
2½ percent solution, 15c. per gal.
Cadmium metal, 25c. per lb. (40).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ¼c. per gal. (55).
Myrobalans, ord., $2 per ton (53).
Oil, abies siberica, 30c. per lb. (67).
Anise, 5c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb. (76).
Geranium, Algerian, $3.25 per lb. (67).
Bourbon, 75c. per lb. (67).
Menhaden, crude, 1c. per lb. (76).
Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (76).
Peppermint, redistilled, 15c. per lb. (67).
Rapeseed, ½c. per lb. (76).
Sage, Dalmatian, 70c. per lb. (67).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Quicksilver, $2 per flask (40).
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb. (69).
Sodium antimoniate, 3c. per lb. (40).
Thymol, 35c. per lb. (55).
Wax, bees, bleached, ref., 4c. per lb. (76).
crude, Cent. Am., 2c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

August 1, 1952	July 25, 1952	August 3, 1951
110.01	109.99*	115.60

* Revised.

DDT Plant in India Getting UN Funds Under New Pact

The signing of an agreement last week by the Indian government, the World Health Organization and the UN International Children's Emergency Fund for the building of a DDT plant in Delhi capable of producing 700 tons of DDT annually, was announced by WHO.

It is understood that this is one of four plants to be constructed with aid of UN agency funds for the production of DDT for use in the WHO health programs. Other plants, which are being opposed by domestic DDT producers, are to be located in Pakistan, Ceylon and Egypt.

The plant in India is scheduled to be in full production by March, 1954, according to the terms of the agreement signed last week. The total output of the factory, according to WHO, will be devoted by the Indian government to malaria-control programs in India "without cost to the ultimate beneficiary." The agreement provides

—*Continued on page 82*

OPS Deputy Chief Quitting

Edward F. Phelps, jr., assistant price controller, will resign October 15, Ellis Arnall, price stabilizer, announced July 31. Mr. Phelps has been in charge of pricing operations for the agency since its formation in October, 1950, and has served as acting OPS director in the absence of the director. In a statement on his planned resignation, Mr. Phelps stated that he is undecided whether to return to his own business or to devote some additional time to public service in another area.

Flaxseed Feed Makers Under Specific Ceilings

Dollar and cents ceiling prices for flaxseed prices were increased between $6 and $8 a ton to "reflect the proper in-lining relationships with competing feeds" by the Office of Price Stabilization July 30.

The new ceilings were provided in revised Supplementary Regulation 95 to the GSPR and replace the ceilings that were established in the GCPR and which had been adjusted only once since January, 1951. Last March processors were allowed to add $5.50 a ton to their ceilings.

Flaxseed feed products covered by the regulation include linseed meal, oil cake, sized cake, pellets, cubes, flaxseed screenings oil feed, and linseed feed. The most important of these is linseed meal, which constitutes about 7½ percent of the total supply of all oilseed meal.

The regulation provides dollars and cents ceilings for processors of flaxseed feed products, f.o.b. point of production. Prices are listed for sales and deliveries at various base points covering all the major producing points in the country.

The ceilings at Minneapolis, the major production center, are as follows:—Oil meal or cake, standard protein content of 32 percent, $78 a ton; sized cake, pellet or cubes, 32 percent protein content, $80.25; linseed feed, 30 percent protein content, $73; flaxseed screenings oil feed, 22 percent protein content, $60.

For deliveries to places other than the point of production, processors may add their transportation costs from the point of production to the place of delivery to the customer. Methods are also provided for computing ceiling prices for products on which a lower protein guarantee is given and for deliveries of lots containing less than the guaranteed protein content. The regulation also permits distributors to increase their GCPR ceiling prices by the dollars and cents amounts of the increases in the ceiling prices of their suppliers. The agency added that dollar and cents markups for distributors will be provided as soon as the necessary information is available.

Carbide Industrial Chemicals Sales Post Goes to Brown

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed R. F. Brown assistant sales manager of the industrial chemicals division. Mr. Brown was formerly midwestern division manager with headquarters in Chicago, and will move to New York shortly to assume his new post. He will be succeeded at Chicago by R. M. Joslin, jr., who is moving up from district manager of the Philadelphia area.

Shell Chemical Organizes Agricultural Chemicals Unit

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, which recently purchased Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Colo., will centralize all of its agricultural chemical activity in the latter city. According to J. Oostermeyer,

F. W. Hatch

Shell Chemical president, Denver will become the marketing headquarters for all of the firm's agricultural products, except fertilizers. The new unit will be known as the Julius Hyman & Co. division of Shell Chemical Corporation.

F. W. Hatch has been named vice-president of Hyman and manager of the new division. Mr. Hatch has long been associated with agricultural chemicals and is personally identified with aldrin and dieldrin insecticides, which Shell Chemical has marketed since their commercial introduction in 1950.

L. P. Stayner, of Shell Chemical's New York sales staff, has been named sales manager of the Hyman division. P. E. Joyce will head up an export sales and development department, located in New York and responsible for the development of Shell agricultural chemicals overseas and for all sales of agricultural products outside the United States and Hawaii.

Arner Co. Elects President

Dr. Niels C. Klendshoj, executive vice-president of the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., since 1948, has been elected president. He began his career with Arner as a chemist in 1927 and has been successively assistant plant manager, mechanical and technical director and a member of the board. The top executive post has been vacant since January, 1951, when Fred C. Arner, founder, went into semi-retirement.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

If the suggestions of its industry advisory committee members are followed—and the likelihood is that they will be—NPA's chemical division will not disband its industry committees just because there have been no problems that require them to meet for a long time. The sentiment is overwhelmingly against it.

About a month ago, NPA's bureau of industry advisory committees sent letters to members of some sixteen industry committees of the chemical division. They went to each of the committees that had not had a meeting for a year or more. About 166 members were queried on whether they thought that the committees should be disbanded or retained on the books; and if retained, whether they should meet periodically and what should they discuss.

The replies left no doubt of the favorable light in which these committees are viewed. A great majority of the members said that the committees should be continued on the books if only to make sure that a representative group of the industry is available for advice if needed. Many others went even further. They felt that not only should the committees be retained, but that they should meet regularly—once, twice or three times a year—just so that they could talk over common problems with the assurance that they would get a hearing by the responsible government agency.

Industry advisory committees are not new; industry committees were in existence before World War II. The Department of Commerce organized quite a few such committees, but the difference was that they were not set up on as scientific a basis as is now followed and quite often were merely the personal friends of the departmental section chief. Now members are selected on the basis of geographic location, size of the company with particular reference to small concerns, and membership in trade organizations. Another big difference between the old committees and the present committees is the fact that there is legal basis for the present committees, and they can discuss problems that might have put the old committees in the shadow of the antitrust laws.

Prospects for 1952 Crop

Prospects for the 1952 crops now point to a total production second only to the record set in 1948. Total acreages planted to crops and total acreages to be harvested are each slightly larger than average. On the other hand, yield prospects show a wide variation among crops, for while June brought good "corn weather" and excellent conditions for harvesting winter grains and hay, it was not favorable for spring sown grains.

The Department of Agriculture reports that an aggregate of 358,500,000 acres of crops were planted or growing in this 1952 crop season. This is nearly 4,000,000 acres less than for the 1951 season when a considerable amount of wheat acreage had to be abandoned because of floods and replanted to other crops. It is, however, slightly larger than the average for 1941-50 period, when the total ranged from a low of 348,000,000 acres in 1941 to 366,000,000 acres in 1944.

In spite of the outlook for a record pro-

—Continued on page 38

Oil Shale as Source of Synthetic Fuel Reported Highly Promising

Progress on development of practical methods for the production of synthetic fuel from oil shale have advanced so far that private industry might well give earnest consideration to the advisability of constructing a prototype plant for the production of oil from this source, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman told congress July 31 in his annual report on synthetic liquid fuel.

The secretary said that while initially oil shale seemingly offered only a slight promise of success, today it generally is considered to be the most promising large scale source of synthetic liquid fuels. He said that practical methods have been found for mining oil shale underground for as low as 50 cents a ton, a figure few technical experts thought could be reached when the research program started, and by advances in retorting and refining, oil shale now occupies a very interesting economic position.

He noted that the Bureau of Mines estimates that, with a capitalization of 5 percent equity and 50 percent borrowed funds, and with all products selling at market values, the rate of return on the equity capital would be 11.2 percent after interest and taxes. This return is based on an industry scale operation and includes the cost of a pipeline to the west coast. Although the return is less than the average return to the petroleum industry, he said, it is high enough to warrant serious attention.

Coal, Oil Shale Work Divided

The secretary's report was issued in two volumes, one dealing with coal and the other with oil shale, and described in detail the scientific and technologic work done last year on the production of synthetic liquid fuel from both these raw materials. A few of the major accomplishments includes:—Putting into operation on a demonstration scale a new process for producing liquid fuels from coal synthesis gas; completing cost studies for commercial plants to produce liquid fuels from both coal and oil shale; gasifying powdered coal with oxygen under pressure on a pilot plant scale, and starting construction of a 300-ton-per-day oil shale retorting plant.

During 1951, a fifty-barrel-a-day gas synthesis demonstration plant was completed at Louisiana, Mo., and successfully underwent its initial test runs. This is the country's first gas synthesis plant of this type. In addition, considerable progress was made toward developing an economical process for direct gasification of coal in bureau laboratories and pilot plants at Morgantown, W. Va.

Research at Morgantown

Research at Morgantown centered on the gasification of powdered coal with oxygen under pressure, upon purification of the resulting gas to produce synthesis gas, a carbon monoxide-hydrogen mixture, and upon recovery of sulphur removed during purification.

At Gorgas, Ala., in cooperation with the Alabama Power Company, experiments in underground gasification of unmined coal were continued. The second experiment was completed, and a third utilizing the electro-linking method previously tested by the Sinclair Company was begun. This method eliminates the need for underground work by utilizing an electric current to ignite the coal bed and open a channel between bore holes. Better quality gas was produced during the third experiment than during either of the others.

The coal hydrogenation demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo., continued to produce liquid fuels which were tested with satisfactory results. Its product streams also contained a variety of needed chemicals. On the basis of the experience with this plant and of laboratory and pilot plant testing, at Pittsburgh and Brucetown, Pa., process refinements were developed which improved the economics of coal hydrogenation.

Coal Hydrogenation Findings Misinterpreted, NPC Declares

The National Petroleum Council's committee on synthetic liquid fuels production costs last week presented its analysis of the Ebasco Services, Inc., report prepared for the Bureau of Mines, analyzing bureau hydrogenation cost figures.

The council said that statements circulated in April misled the public into believing that Ebasco concluded that industry could finance, build, and operate a coal hydrogenation plant which could give the motorist a synthetic gasoline equal to today's motor fuel in quality and competitive with the present cost at the refinery of about 12 cents per gallon.

To the contrary, the council pointed out, the Ebasco report in its principal economic conclusion stated, "We do not believe it would be feasible to finance the projects described in the Bureau of Mines report dated October 25, 1951, with private capital under conditions prevailing at January 1, 1951."

15 Percent Return Needed

The council declared that Ebasco pointed out that to make the venture attractive, a return of about 15 percent after taxes should be realized. This would result in a gasoline cost of 28 cents per gallon, even after full credit is allowed for the large amount of revenue returned to the operation from the sale of chemicals.

In contrast to this, the council noted, it has been conducting a $500,000 survey of synthetic liquid fuels costs which incorporates estimates made by coal industry, finance, housing, and petroleum industry experts. This survey placed the actual manufacturing cost at 41 cents per gallon.

However, the council said, oil men are talking about a true synthetic fuel plant—not a plant where synthetic fuels are a byproduct of a chemicals operation. It is largely on this point that the council and the Bureau of Mines differ in the matter of arriving at a per-gallon cost.

Income from Chemicals

The council quoted the Ebasco report as finding that the Bureau of Mines hypothetical plant would derive 53 percent of its income from the sale of chemicals. The council emphasized this percentage would be too large, due to overproduction of chemicals when supplying even a moderate percentage of the nation's fuels.

The Council also said that the Ebasco report actually covered only 25 percent of the overall investment cost, and that the firm was restricted by the Bureau of Mines to using bureau estimates. At the request of the bureau, Ebasco did not see the lengthy studies on hydrogenation made by the council.

Solvay Has Pure Form Of Orthodichlorbenzene

A new development in the field of chlorine chemistry which may improve the synthesis of dyestuffs, intermediates, pharmaceuticals and rubber chemicals was announced today by D. H. Ross, director of product development of the Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Solvay has perfected a pilot plant technic for the manufacture of an extremely pure orthodichlorobenzene, commercial grades of which previously have contained relatively large proportions of impurities in the form of other chlorobenzenes. These impurities, which are difficult to remove, are said to interfere with many organic chemical reactions by inducing undesirable side reactions.

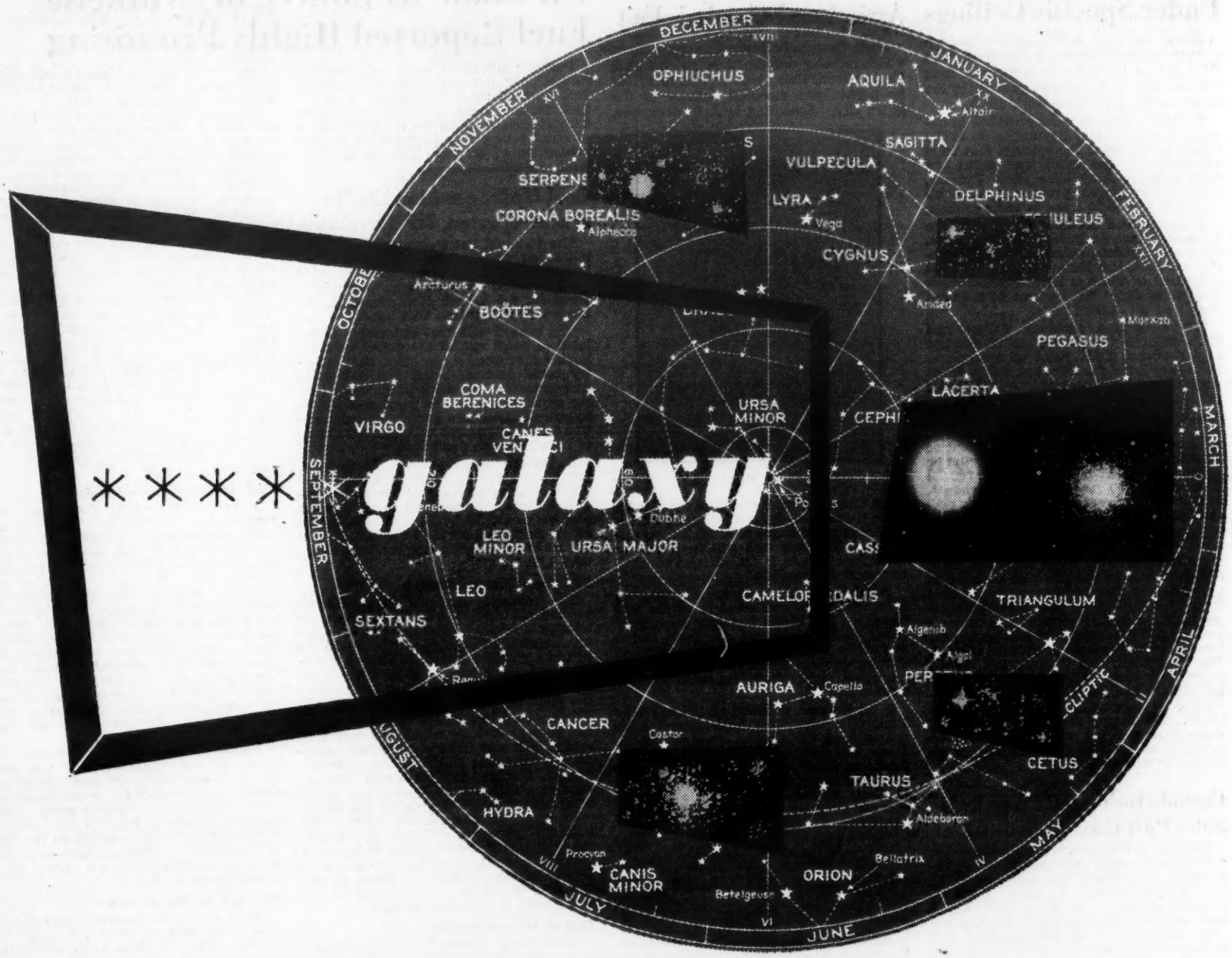
Solvay reports that it is now in a position to offer samples for experimental use of a grade of orthodichlorobenzene having less than ½ percent total impurities. If a substantial market is developed for the new product as the result of experimentation by companies taking samples of the high-purity orthodichlorobenzene, Solvay will install facilities for its manufacture in quantities to meet the demand.

Samples and further technical information may be obtained by writing the product development department, Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6.

Consolidated Plans to Build Texas Sulphuric Acid Unit

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., San Francisco, has announced that it is negotiating with Humble Oil & Refining Company to build a $6,000,000 sulphuric acid regeneration plant at Baytown, Tex., adjoining Humble's 250,000-barrel-a-day refinery.

The new plant is one of three separate expansion programs mapped by Consolidated. At Baton Rouge, La., $3,500,000 is being spent on a sulphuric acid regeneration plant which adjoins the Esso Standard Oil Company's refinery. This in in addition to the completion of a $500,000 plant which will tap the hydrogen sulphide lines of Esso, and will remove the sulphur from the formerly wasted gases. The Baton Rouge addition is scheduled to go "on stream" by the end of this year.



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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.
American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-19.
American College of Apothecaries, annual convention, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, August 21-23.
American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29.
American Pharmaceutical Association, centennial meeting, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, August 17-23.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10.
American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.
American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.
American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.
Chemical Market Research Association, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Province of Quebec, Canada, September 25-26.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, September 25-28.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.
Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.
International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.
National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 3-5.
National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Roney Plaza hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., November 19-21.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.
National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.
National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.
National Wholesale Druggist Association, annual meeting, Ambassador and Ritz Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., September 28-October 1.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.
Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, October 28.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 10.

NWDA New By-Laws Up For Approval by Members

The National Wholesale Druggists Association is circulating its new by-laws among its membership to get reactions from NWDA members. A copy of the by-laws along with a voting sheet has been sent to each active member of the association.

The by-laws have been drawn up by NWDA's committee on constitutional amendments after a long study of a final draft. The study was directed by the board of control following its report to the association at the annual meeting in Houston, Tex., last fall. It is expected that the new by-laws will completely replace NWDA's present constitution and by-laws.

The association is looking for adoption of the new by-laws by active members in time for its next annual meeting, to be held September 28 to October 1 in Atlantic City, N. J.

SAACI Plans Chemical Sales Clinic October 28

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold a chemical sales clinic at the Commodore hotel, New York, on October 28. The all-day meeting will be open to members of the association, chemical salesmen and sales managers, and chemistry students interested in entering the sales end of the industry. Ralph L. Ericson, vice-president of the Sumner Chemical Company, Zeeland, Mich., is in charge of the program, details of which will be announced in the near future.

Animal Disease Battle Strategy to Be Mapped

The Food and Agriculture Organization has announced that it will shortly convene a meeting of European countries to implement an international plan to end the current outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Western Europe and to deal swiftly with future outbreaks. The plan, evolved by the working party on animal diseases of the Organization of European Economic Cooperation, the International Office of Epizootics and FAO's European agriculture committee, is essentially a mutual insurance system.

In little over twelve months, FAO revealed, Western Europe (exclusive of Austria, Greece, and Yugoslavia, for which figures are not available) has directly lost more than $400,000,000 in livestock products, including milk, because of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. To this figure, the UN agency noted, must be added the indirect loss due to diversion of hard currency to pay for food requirements, which could have a greater impact on national economics than actual losses in meat, milk, calves, butter, etc.

New Vaccine Production Method

In connection with its plan for collective control of foot and mouth disease in Western Europe, FAO will suggest to countries participating in the forthcoming meeting the adoption of a new, inexpensive method of vaccine production. This method of virus cultivation, devised by Dr. H. S. Frenkel of the Netherlands, does away with the need for a group of live animals to act as hosts for the virus. Dr. Frenkel's method, recently proved successful in carefully controlled tests carried out by Dr. Ian Galloway of the United Kingdom, utilizes the tongues of freshly slaughtered, healthy animals as a culture for development of the virus. FAO estimates that it could save as much as 90 percent of production costs.

Hitherto, vaccines have been produced by infecting live cattle with foot and mouth virus through injections into the tongue. The amount of vaccine which can be obtained from each animal varies, but on the average it is about 300 doses. Production costs are very high. Special premises must be maintained for the infected animals; the animals must be fed during the incubation period; and, because such premises could be a focal point of infection, many special measures must be taken after they are slaughtered. The meat has to be specially treated, the bones burned or buried in lime, all blood and excrement disposed of, the pens and the slaughter shed thoroughly disinfected, and all persons who are in contact with the animals must also be decontaminated.

Storing of Vaccines

FAO is also advocating that stores of the three known types of foot and mouth virus be maintained in all countries which are able to manufacture vaccine. The virus can probably be kept indefinitely and these stores would form a permanent reserve to meet outbreaks. The vaccine, on the other hand, cannot be kept indefinitely. Yet, there must also be a permanent reserve of it since it takes three weeks to convert the virus into a vaccine and to carry out the necessary tests before sending it into the field. The FAO plan, therefore, advocates storage of sufficient vaccine in one or more countries to meet the threat of an outbreak in any country in Western Europe.

Paper Chemistry Inst. Starts Construction of New Building

Ground will be broken in the immediate future for construction of the new general activities center of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis., Westbrook Steele, president of the institute, has announced. The building, which will cost approximately $350,000 completed, will have slightly less than 21,000 square feet of floor space.

It will provide space for academic offices and seminar rooms, an accounting office, a secretarial office, a central file office, conference rooms, and the administrative offices of the institute. In addition, the building will contain a museum, an assembly room seating more than 200 persons, space for duplicating facilities, and a subbasement for storage purposes. The new building is scheduled for completion by the end of the 1952-53 school year.

CMRA to Meet Sept. 25-26

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its next meeting September 25 to 26 at Mont Tremblant Lodge in the Province of Quebec, Canada (about ninety miles from Montreal).

American Potash Director

D. S. Dinsmoor, vice-president in charge of research and development of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, has been elected to the board of directors of that concern. Mr. Dinsmoor, who joined American Potash in 1948, formerly was vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company and served as general manager of the Merrimac division at Everett, Mass.

Tar Output Off in 1951; Tar Crudes Moved Up

United States production of all tars (coaltar, water-gas tar and oil-gas tar) was lower in 1951, while output of tar crudes, which includes benzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene, and pitch, increased last year, according to the United States Tariff Commission's preliminary report. Output of tars amounted to 932,000,000 gallons, a decrease of 5.7 percent from the 988,000,000 gallons reported for 1950. The decline in tar production last year was attributed to the displacement of manufactured water-gas by natural gas.

The output of benzene (except motor benzene) in 1951 amounted to 266,000,000 gallons, compared with the 186,000,000 gallons reported for 1950. Sales in 1951 were 235,000,000 gallons, valued at $82,000,000. In 1951, production of toluene (including toluene from petroleum, for use in aviation fuel) amounted to 101,000,000 gallons, compared with 84,000,000 gallons in 1950. In 1951, petroleum sources accounted for 55 percent of the output of toluene. Sales of toluene in 1951 were 83,000,000 gallons, valued at $24,000,000.

Production of xylene in 1951 amounted to 76,000,000 gallons, or 4,000,000 gallons more than in 1950. Sales of xylene in 1951 were 59,000,000 gallons, valued at $16,000,000, compared with 56,000,000 gallons, valued at $13,000,000 in 1950. Production of crude naphthalene in 1951 amounted to 356,000,000 pounds, an increase of 23.3 percent over the 289,000,000 pounds reported for 1950. Sales of naphthalene in 1951—255,000,000 pounds, valued at $15,000,000—represented an increase of 23.5 percent in quantity and 58.7 percent in value over sales in 1950.

Production of creosote oil in 1951 was 149,000,000 gallons, compared with 142,000,000 gallons reported for 1950. The output of road tar in 1951 was 143,000,000 gallons, a decline of 5.3 percent from the 151,000,000 gallons produced in 1950. Sales of road tar in 1951 totaled 133,000,000 gallons, valued at $18,000,000.

Paint Container Valve to Be Mass Produced for Defense

The Engstrum Aerosol Valve Manufacturing Corporation, 4103 W. Street, Washington 7, D. C., which has developed a nonclogging valve for use on aerosol paint containers, has received a contract from the Department of Defense for tooling up to produce the device in mass quantities, according to Paul Engstrum, developer and inventor.

The valve has been undergoing tests by the Defense department for over a year and has been found to operate successfully, he said. The device, which is expected to find widespread use throughout the paint and varnish industry, has a needle-like plunger that works to keep the orifice clear at all times. In that way, Mr. Engstrum explained, it permits the continuous dispersion, with freon gas as the propellent agent, of paint formulations containing a much higher percentage of solids than can be used in other aerosol paints.

NACA Sets Program For Annual Meeting

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association, which will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 3 to 5, has announced its tentative program.

The first order of business on the opening day will be the election of a board of directors. This will be followed by addresses by Paul Mayfield, vice-president of NACA, and general manager of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and by Arthur W. Mohr, NACA president, and president of California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif. Following this there will be a talk on "Medical Problems in Airplane Dusting and Spraying" by Dr. Clair R. Spealman, chief of the safety projects branch of the Civil Aeronanutics Authority. Dr. Paul Sanders, editor of *Southern Planter*, will speak on "Agriculture's Role in the American Story."

Pesticide Requirements

The second day's session will open with the presentation of a paper entitled, "Summary of Pesticide Requirements for 1952-'53," by Dr. H. H. Shepard, staff specialist of the office of materials and facilities of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture. Following this, Dr. G. D. Humphreys, president of the University of Wyoming, will speak on "Where to Get Supply of Technical Personnel." There will be an address by Dr. Oris V. Wells, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture, entitled "Agriculture and Techological Improvement." Dr. W. W. Dykstra, assistant to the chief of the branch of predator and rodent control of the fish and wildlife service of the Department of the Interior, will discuss "Conservation Programs and Pesticides."

L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, will speak at the opening of the final day's session. Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, will present a paper entitled, "The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in 1952." There will also be an address by Dr. George C. Decker, entomologist and head of the department of entomology, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Ill. He will speak on "Meeting the Insecticide Residue Problem."

Exports to Be Discussed

The session will close with a panel discussion, entitled "Exports," in which the following will participate:—Richard L. Davies, of Pennsylvania Salt International Corporation, Philadelphia; Earl R. Beckner, of the manufactured products staff of the office of international materials policy of the Department of State; Phillip H. Groggins, chief of the agricultural chemicals section of the chemical division of the National Production Authority, and Dr. Ralph Stewart, director of the agricultural products division of the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce.

Nucleoproteins Symposium Set for Quebec October 9

Nucleoproteins will be discussed at a symposium in Quebec City, Canada, on October 9. Sponsored by the biochemistry division of The Chemical Institute of Canada, the one-day meeting will take place at Laval University.

A discussion will follow each of the six formal papers, the subjects and authors of which are:—"The Chemistry of the Nucleic Acids and Nucleoproteins," by Gordon Butler; "The Biogenesis of the Nucleic Acids and Nucleoproteins," by David Elwyn; "The Role of Desoxyribonucleic Acid in the Synthetic and Mitotic Activity of the Cell," by Catherine Stevens and C. P. Leblond; "The Biological Activity of the Nucleic Acids," by Stephen Zamenhof, Hattie E. Alexander and Grace Leidy; "The Viruses," by A. F. Graham, and "The Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Nucleic Acids and Nucleoproteins," by D. B. Smith.

Health Needs Group Shifts Hearing in Texas to Dallas

The public hearing to be conducted in Texas on August 18 by the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation has been transferred from Houston to Dallas, according to Chester I. Barnard, acting commission chairman. Difficulty in securing a local chairman for Houston influenced the decision to move to Dallas, Mr. Barnard said. The local chairman for the Dallas meeting will be Jerome Crossman, businessman of that city and member of the Texas Health Council.

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Carbon Disulfide (CS_2) Content Dry Basis	99.9%
Boiling Range	0.5° C.
Recorded Boiling Point	46.3° C.
Residue after Evaporation	0.0014%
Foreign Sulfides and Dissolved Sulfur	Passes ACS Test
Sulfite and Sulfate (as SO_2)	Passes ACS Test
Specific Gravity at 15°/15° C.	1.270–1.275

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¼

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms. works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.168.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton.196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .28¾- .30

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .28¾- .30

Cassello, dms, frt alld lb. 1.44 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13

Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
204° to 207° C non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00

petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech. bbls. dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms. lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .083 - —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls. frt alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3090
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.50

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .26¾- .28
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .21

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2095- .2145
water-white, dms lb. .2395- .2445

Maleic anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½ - .80

Molybdic, dms. 85-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton.25.00 -29.00

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton.27.00 -33.00

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton.32.00 -36.00

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .26

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —

95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .23

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½- .14¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼ - .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

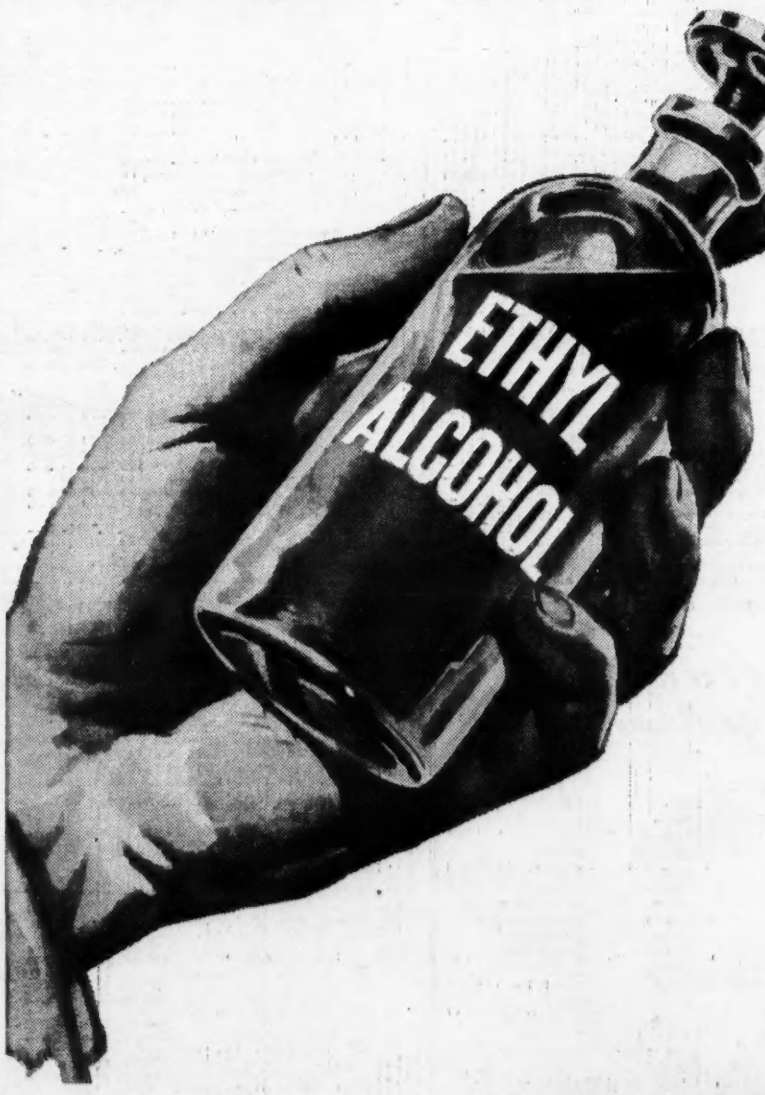
ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
		ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
Be.	Baume			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles			refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
		gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground		
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
		imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			ship't.	shipment
		incl.	included	solut.	solution
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	synth.	synthetic
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
col.	color	lb.	pound		
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phenylcinchonic—Alcohol, Salicyl

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. works.. lb. .08 - .08¼
i.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls..... lb .55 —
dms., small..... lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls..... lb .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 —
i.c.l., works..... lb. .263 —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF., (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls..... lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works gal. .36 - —
whse. ..... gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. .. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls ... lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls ..... lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .85½- .88
l.c.l., works..... lb. .86 - .88½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .14
single dist., dms..... lb. .12¼- .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.... lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs..... lb. .11½- .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs..... lb. .14¼- .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75
Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works..... ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works..... ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ..... ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.. lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms..... lb. .10½- .11¾
hydrogenated, dms..... lb. .10½- .11¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms ..... lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .45½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .46 - —
100-lb. dms..... lb. .47 - —
small dms ..... lb. .49 - .55
imported, bgs..... lb. .36 - .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works.. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —
Acid, trichloroacetic, bots..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works.... lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls..... lb. .25 - .35
root, bls..... lb. .55 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.. oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots..... oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works..... lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works... lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
ACTH, bots..... gm.40.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls..... lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.55 - 2.63
powd., bbls ..... lb. 2.59 - 2.67
tech., cryst., bbls..... lb. 1.02 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .20 - —

DEPEND ON PUBLICKER



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ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS
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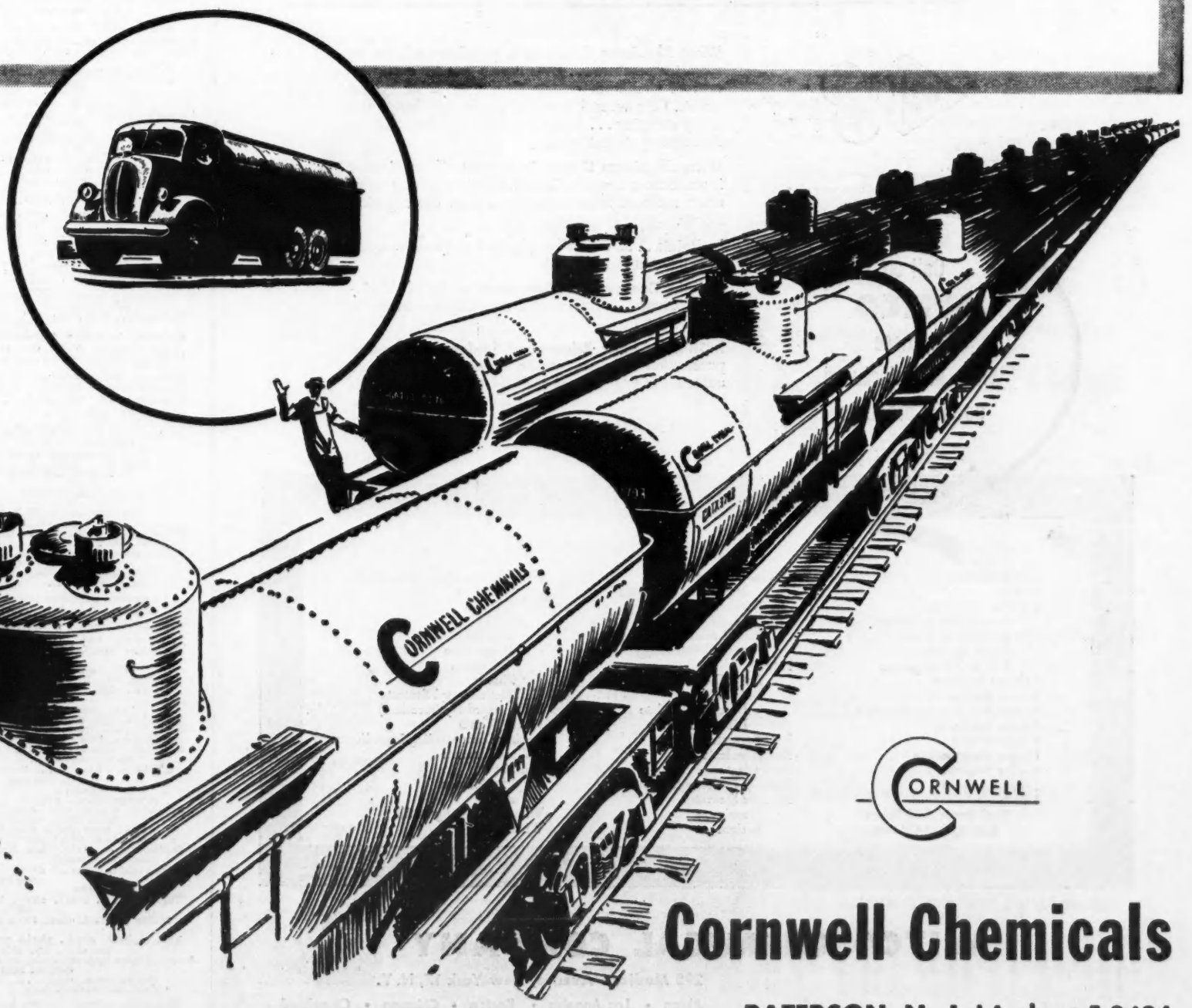
Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, ref'd, 126°-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36.
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.. lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .22½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .19 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ..... lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd..... lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, 6b., cns., 500-lb. lots or more. lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots..... lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots..... lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68½- .69½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .72½- .78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½- .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½- .78½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .57½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .57 - .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis..... gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. gal. .67 - .68
l.c.l. same basis..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis..... gal. .55 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .57 - .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies.. gal. .69½- .70
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½- .79
tanks, same basis..... gal. .57½- .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 1.34½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.38½- 1.43½
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.22½- —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .68½- .70½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .72½- .79½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .56½- .58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .66½- .68½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .70½- .77½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .54½- .56½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .70 - .72
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis..... gal. .58 - .59½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .68½- .70
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .72½- .79
tanks, same basis..... gal. .56½- .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.gal.20.62 -20.64½
l.c.l., same basis... gal.20.66 -20.73½
tanks, same basis ..... gal.20.50 -20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis . gal. .71 - .78½
tanks, same basis... gal. .55 - .57½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.72 -21.74½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal.21.76 -21.83½
tanks, same basis..... gal.21.60 -21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works... lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.... lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14¾- .15
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- .16.
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. 5050- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .5550- .5640
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .3850- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.... gal. .52¾- .53
gal. .52¾- .53
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .57¾- .58
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .40¾- 41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.... gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd ..... gal 43 - —
Lauryl, bots..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms ..... lb 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. 72½ - 76
smaller lots works lb. 77½ - 81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .10 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

Caustic Soda
Caustic Potash

Tank Car and Tank Truck Delivery to the Eastern Seaboard



CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemicals

PATERSON, N. J. LAmbert 5-2494

Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Amphetamine

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms, 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 2.40 - —
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 .38
powdered, cs. lb. .40 .41
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- .49¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
Aluminum chloride, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .62½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .12
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. 60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.85 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 60%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 84.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms. lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 - 51.50
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton. 161.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, 5lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00

WITCO

Aluminum Octoate*

(aluminum di-2-ethylhexanoate)

An Unusually Powerful, Stable, Economical Gelling Agent

Witco Aluminum Octoate gels petroleum solvents at room temperature... gives firmer gels for each percent of aluminum octoate than most other gelling agents. Gels are stable to heat... do not change viscosity on aging... do not break down with additives that destroy stearate gels.

Witco Aluminum Octoate is always uniform, since it is made from a synthetic acid. Efficient gelling properties make it more economical than other gelling agents.

In Paints... an effective pigment suspension agent ... increases brushability.

In Paint Removers... increases viscosity of chlorinated solvents... gives readier and longer adhesion to paint.

In Shingle Stains, Primers and Sealers... decreases penetration of stain, primer or sealer... improves adhesion of subsequent coats of paint.

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Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Copper Stearate
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Driers
Naphthenic Acid Driers
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Witall (Tall Oil) Driers
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Dibutyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Tartrate
Iron Stearate
Lead Linoleate
Lead Oleate
Lithium Hydroxy Stearate
Metallic Stearates
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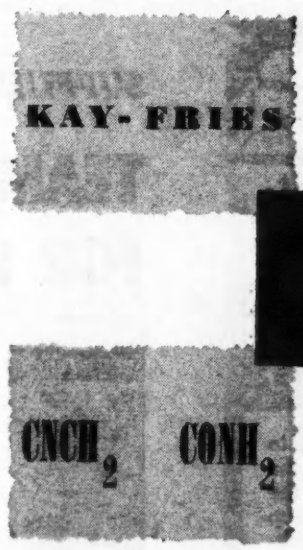
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¾ -	.30¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¾ -	.31¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18 -	.29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dms	lb.	.90 -	1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.80 -	2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75 -	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.77 -	.95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.39 -	1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls	lb.	.60 -	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.50 -	.60
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.43 -	.48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.69 -	.70
Czech, bgs	lb.	.12½ -	.13
Lexican, bgs	lb.	.13½ -	.14
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.13 -	.14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	2.35 -	2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs	lb.	.26 -	—
powdered, dms	lb.	.28 -	—
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
99%, bbls., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.45 -	.53
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.29 -	—
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.30½ -	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32 -	.36
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33½ -	.37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	.38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	.49
solution, cbys	lb.	.29 -	.30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene NF, dms	lb.	2.50	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	23.40 -	23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.13	.18
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots	kilo	77.00	—
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100%		18.25.99	—
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb.	.55 -	.75
root, bls	lb.	1.45 -	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.11 -	.14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't	lb.	.86 -	.90
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½ -	.08½
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.32 -	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50 -	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	1,300.00 -	—
No. 2 c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	675.00 -	—
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	55.00 -	—
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	436.00 -	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	371.00 -	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	348.00 -	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	321.00 -	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00 -	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	173.00 -	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00 -	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	156.00 -	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	122.50 -	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	122.50 -	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	116.50 -	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	110.00 -	—
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	78.00 -	—
7D, c.l., (20 tons) mines	ton.	68.50 -	—
7F, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	65.00 -	—
7H, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	55.00 -	—
7K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	46.00 -	—
7M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	40.00 -	—
7R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	39.00 -	—
7T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	37.00 -	—
7RF, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton.	40.00 -	—
7YF, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	46.00 -	—
8S, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	27.00 -	—

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, blacks, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah	ton.	34.00 -	—
select, 350°F fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	38.00 -	—
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	37.00 -	—
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	34.00 -	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09 -	—
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½ -	.10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tank wagon, refinery	ton.	22.00 -	—
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00 -	—
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.00 -	11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	5.60 -	6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial	.42 -	—
10,000 units	vial	.80 -	—
50,000 units	vial	2.56 -	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bags	lb.	.35 -	.40
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms	lb	5.00 -	—
Sodium, USP, dms	lb	5.25 -	5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	85.50 -	—
smaller lots, works	ton	95.50 -	—
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.34 -	.36
Chloride, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works bgs	ton	152.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	162.00 -	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.16 -	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	ton.	190.00	200.00
Iodide, bots	lb.	6.14 -	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls, c.l., works	lb.	.12½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
Oxide grd, dms., c.l., works	ton.	250.00 -	—
c.l., works	ton.	260.00 -	—
Peroxide, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Stearate, cns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.38 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls	lb.	.14 -	—
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	71.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	81.50 -	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	-12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00 -	—
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00 -	—
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60	-37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton.	53.45	-61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	9.50	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf bls	lb.	.40 -	.45
root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works	ton.	12.50 -	—
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	71.40 -	—
5 ton lots	ton.	68.90 -	—
ex dock, 10 ton lots	ton.	57.00 -	—
low gel, bgs., l.c.l.	ton.	69.70 -	—
5-ton lots	ton.	67.20 -	—
ex dock, 10 ton lots,	ton.	55.00 -	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22 -	.23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74 -	.79
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.49 -	.54
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane) tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.013 -	.015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.019 -	.021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02 -	.02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0275-	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0325-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0333-	.0400
Benzidine base, bbls	lb.	1.02 -	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.94 -	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48 -	3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.37 -	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Chicago district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Cleveland district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30 -	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.35 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.37 -	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30 -	—
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.35 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.37 -	.39
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30 -	.35
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.37 -	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.37 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.35 -	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.33¼ -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35 -	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40 -	1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47 -	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.18 -	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½ -	.23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½ -	.24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90 -	1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.85 -	1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80 -	—
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Formate, cns	lb.	1.60 -	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.35 -	1.80
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.68 -	2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	8.60 -	9.40
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.22 -	.30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.73½ -	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½ -	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb.	3.01 -	—
custom contract	lb.	1.65 -	1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb.	5.00	
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15 -	1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works	lb.	1.05	
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40 -	.41
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00 -	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11 -	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.65 -	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25 -	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10 -	2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47 -	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37 -	4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	5.22 -	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20 -	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15 -	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37 -	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65 -	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50 -	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22 -	—



Cyanoacetamide

CYANOACETAMIDE (both a nitrile and an amide) is another Kay-Fries intermediate with a cyano-activated methylene group. It is now used in the syntheses of vitamins and barbiturates. Potentially its usefulness can be expanded. It has been suggested as an intermediate for special resins, substituted piperidines and pyridones, new pharmaceuticals and general organic synthesis.

■ KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS...

purity	● 99.0% min.
melting point	● 119.0°-122.0°C (meniscus to complete melt)
ash	● .05% max.
solubility	● 1 gm. completely soluble 9 gm.dist.H_2O

■ Typical reactions of CYANOACETAMIDE

REDUCTION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + 2H_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} NH_2CH_2CH_2CONH_2$ (amide of β-alanine)

DEHYDRATION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} CNCH_2CN + H_2O$ (malononitrile)

CONDENSATIONS

$2CNCH_2CONH_2 + RR'C{=}O \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RR'CCH(CN)CONHC(=NH)CHCONH_2 + H_2O$

(RR'C=O: ketone or aldehyde; substituted piperidine)

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + RCOCR'HCOR'' \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RC{=}C(CN)CONHCR''{=}CR' + 2H_2O$

(diketone; substituted pyridone)

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Black, Acetylene—Calamus Root

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
cs, l.c.l., ship't point	lb.	.20	.22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	.21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works	lb	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1225-	—
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.10	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.0750-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1250-	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0550-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950-	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.08	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1175-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb	.0160-	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry bark of root, bls	lb	.25	.30
root, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb.	.65	.70
tree bark, bls	lb	.38	.40
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton.	120.00	130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	84.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	92.00	—
	100 lbs.	5.02	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.52	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs.,	unit-ton.	6.50	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago,	unit-ton.	6.50	—
soluble bgs., c.l	lb.	.17	.18½
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	.25
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.00	—
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb	1.06	—
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾-	.45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	—
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).			
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.85	—
resinated, bbls, same basis	lb.	3.40	—
water dispersable	lb.	1.54	—
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾-	.45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.75	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾-	.45
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾-	.45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis			
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.33¼
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls	lb.	3.90	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls	lb.	5.25	—
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Blueflag, root, bls	lb.	.45	.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).			
Boldo leaves, bls	lb.	.08	.13
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports	ton.	60.00	—
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E.	ton.	70.00	—
steamed, works, E	ton.	75.00	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see Di. of lime (see Calcium phosphate, (tribasic) precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).			
Boneset leaves and tops, bls	lb.	.17	.20
Borage flowers, bls	lb.	.40	.49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	74.50	—
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi	ton	120.25	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	125.25	—
bulk, c.l. works	ton.	67.50	—
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	63.75	—
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi	ton.	109.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton	114.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	88.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi	ton.	134.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	139.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	59.25	—
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.75	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton	88.50	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	83.50	—
bbls, c.l., works	ton.	62.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	108.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	113.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	42.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	88.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton	93.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	67.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	113.00	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	118.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.25	—
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.			

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point	lb.	.161 -	.221
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.171 -	.241
Borneol, cns.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works	lb.	.62	—
less truckload, works	lb.	.70	—
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.27	—
dms., lead-lined, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots	lb.	1.62	2.60
cbys.	lb.	1.52	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.40	5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al). Gold, litho. cns., dms., works,	lb.	.75 -	.85
moulding, cns., dms., works	lb.	.85	1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works	lb.	1.05	1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works	lb.	.80	.85
Broomtop, bls	lb.	.30 -	.35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1275-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.0375-	—
Sap, crystals, bgs., works	lb.	.12	—
powdered, bgs	lb.	.13	—
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.15¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.13
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	.13¼
Brown, umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
raw, American, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06¼-	.06¼
Turkey type bgs., same basis	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.11 -	—
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	.33 -	.35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.26 -	.29
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.32 -	.34
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.13 -	.17
cut and sifted, bls	lb.	.18 -	.23
Berries, bgs	lb.	.80 -	.90
Burdock root, bls	lb.	.22 -	.26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.05 -	—
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.23 -	.25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20¾-	—
Chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
Ether (see Ether butyl).			
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.34¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.39 -	—
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works	lb.	.70 -	—
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36 -	—
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	4.50 -	4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24 -	.27¼
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.54¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.55¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.53 -	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium iodide, jars	lb.	5.56 -	6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	1.25 -	—
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.25 -	—
anhydrous, dms	lb.	5.50 -	5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.30 -	—
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.50 -	—
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.35 -	—
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.34 -	—
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.30
imported, bleached, bls	lb.	.70	Nom.
stripped, bls	lb.	.30 -	.40

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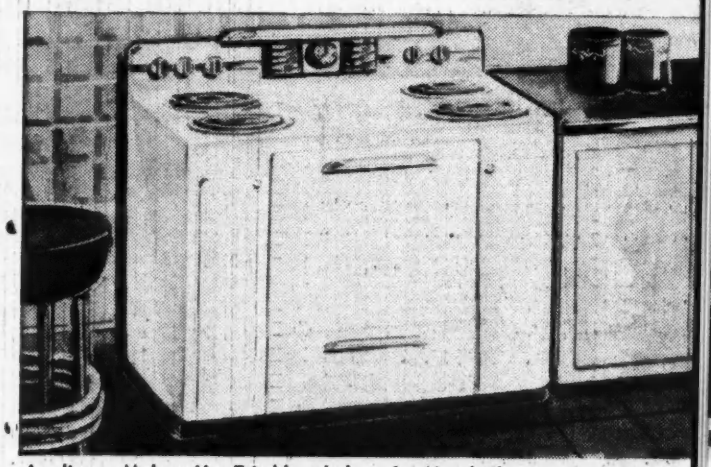
SUPPLIERS "ON THE BALL"

TEAMWORK "PAYS OFF" FOR S-C CUSTOMERS



Appliance Makers Use Tri-chlorethylene for Metal Cleaning from Cincinnati Amsco Solvents.

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Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram, .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works, unit, .04¼-
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works, unit, .05¼-
less than 1,000 standard units, works, unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars..lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld..ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls..lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald..lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms..lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms..lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works..lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies..cs.21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis..dm.25.25 -29.85

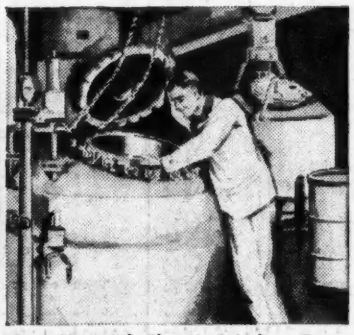
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less..lb. .90 - .92
Iodide, jars..lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald..lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works..lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms..lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald..lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works..lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works..lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l..lb. .35 - —
ton lots..lb. .36 - —
less ton lots..lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).

Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works..lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works..lb. 7.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls..lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms..lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works, l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1830- .1930
tanks, same basis..lb. .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd. 100-lb. lots, bbls..lb. .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs..lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .55½- —
smaller lots..lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .61 - —
smaller lots..lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb. .94 - —
smaller lots..lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls..lb. .23 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..lb. 1.03 - 1.20
powd., bxs..lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs..lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs..lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms..lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms..lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls..gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs..lb. .10 - .10¼

Calciferol—Chalk, Precipitated

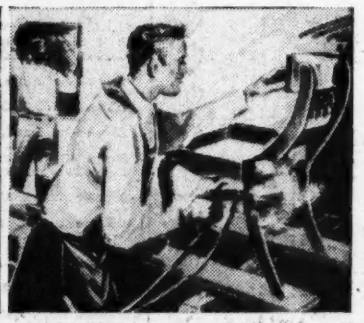
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works..lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis..lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal drms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis..lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls..lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works..lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys..lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points..lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points..lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points..lb. .0822- —
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works..lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs..lb. 4.25 - —
medium, cs., afloat..lb. 3.40 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan cs..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Mangalore type, cs..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs..lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Ceylon, bgs..lb. 2.40 - 2.45
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta, 10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram ampuls..gm. .67½- —
tins, works..gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram, tins..lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can, per can 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns..lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram, cns..lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots..lb. 8.75 - 10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..lb. .27 - .28
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point..lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point..lb. .35 - .37½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-kg., lots or more, ex dock..lb. .19½- .20
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock..lb. .21½- .23
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis..lb. .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls, afloat lb. .15 - .16
longstick..lb. .18 - .19
shortstick, bls..lb. .16 - .17
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .23 - .23½
broken, bls..lb. .22 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls..lb. .28 - Nom.
unscraped, bls..lb. .27½- .28
Saigon, broken, bls..lb. .33 - .34
medium, bls..lb. .38 - .50
thin, bls..lb. .52 - .54
Cassia buds, bgs..lb. .45 - .46
Fistula, bskts..lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.170.00 -Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns..lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns..lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works..lb. 2.17½ - —
resublimed dms., works..lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls..lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs..lb. .37 - —
Indian, bgs..lb. .28 - .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .56 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .53 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works..lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works..lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .63 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more..lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works..lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works..lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse..lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00

Manufacturers Order Solvents Chemicals from Detroit's Western nts.



Raw Materials Flow to Leading Coating Manufacturers from Cleveland's Ohio Solvents.

Buffalo Solvents Go Waxes to Business Forms and Inked ns.



Grand Rapids Furniture Makers Call on Wolverine Solvents for Solvents and Chemicals.

RIGHT PRODUCT AT THE RIGHT TIME

wide variety of products handled helps Group members iggest a solvent or chemical best fitted to meet specific s of customers. Thus, members have no "axe to grind" can impartially suggest the best product available. use of this impartial attitude, many customers refer first e Solvents & Chemicals Group when problems arise.

THE GROUP CAN HELP SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM

u purchase solvents or chemicals, the members of the ents and Chemicals Group can, quite probably, offer you ter source of supply . . . saving you time, work and y. Inquiries from prospective users are invited. Just e or write your nearest Group member for complete nation about the Group and the products it handles.

Teamed Together For Better Service

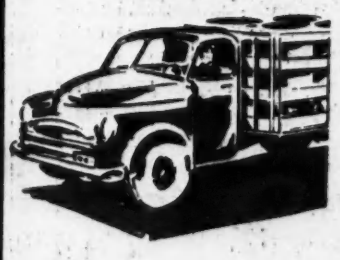
THE SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS GROUP

ALCOHOLS • ACETATES • KETONES • TERPENE SOLVENTS
WAXES • AROMATIC SOLVENTS • NAPHTHAS • CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • STEARATES
ROSINS • DETERGENTS • ALKALIES • GLYCOLS • AMINES

AN IMPORTANT MEMBER OF THE TEAM

IN CLEVELAND, IT'S OHIO SOLVENTS

Buffalo Solvents is the team member from Buffalo. Amsco Solvents is the name to look for in Cincinnati. And in Cleveland . . . it's OHIO SOLVENTS, of course. For 19 years, Ohio Solvents has supplied the Cleveland area with leading-name solvents and chemicals. Whether you



make or use paints or clean metals . . . whether you wax or print paper . . . whatever you do that requires solvents and chemicals, you can be sure of better service when you call on OHIO SOLVENTS.

OHIO
Solvents & Chemicals Company
3470 W. 140TH STREET
CLEVELAND 11, OHIO
Phone: CLearwater 1-3770

Chamomile Flowers—Copperas

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .55 - .65
Roman, cs lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1093- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., etns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., etns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 6.50
Sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works lb. 4.25 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 6.83 - 7.00
14%, dms., works lb.12.60 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.85.00 -90.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.85.00 -95.00
90%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.85.00 -95.00

Chlorophyll, oil, sodium-copper, concentrated, imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 -65.00
75%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 -65.00
90%, dms., basis 100% lb.60.00 -65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb pkg. lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 9.02 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .25 - .25¼
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 - 4.55
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.45
Civet, artificial, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 2.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.23
Zanzibar, bls. lb. 1.28 - —
Clover tops, red, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - .30½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd. lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs. lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .71 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.74.50 -77.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000 lbs. lb. .613 - —
under 1,000 lbs lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36¼
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .23¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinlate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.85
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 25%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms. lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CHEMICALS
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

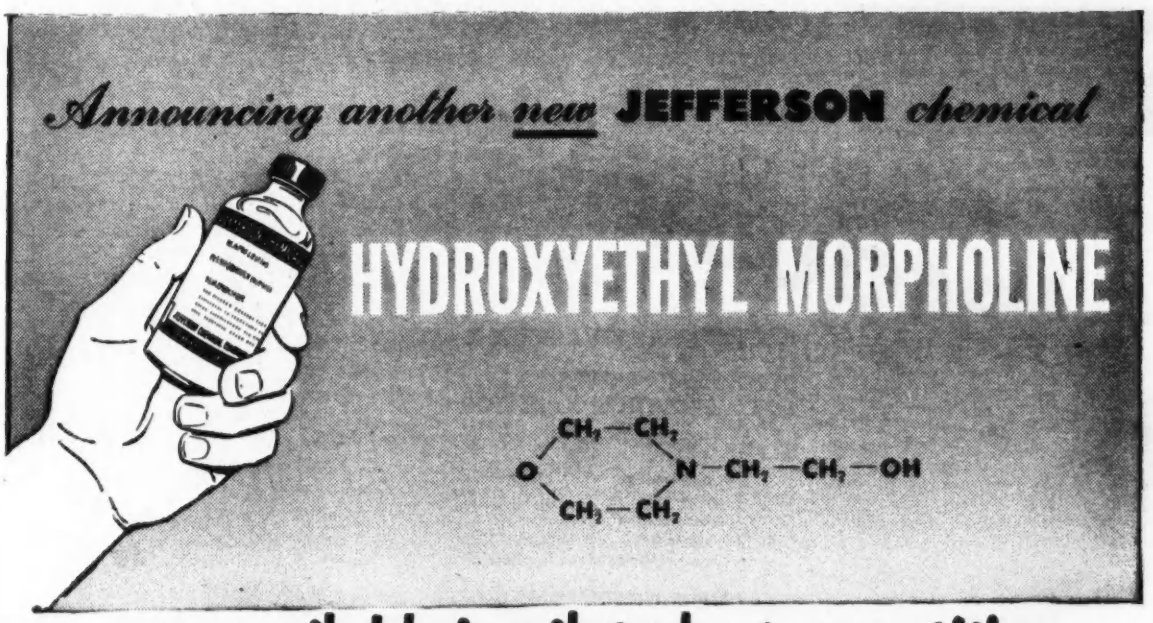
Selenium · Tellurium

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Copra, c.l.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 135.00 - —
Pacific ports ton 130.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Czech, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .05¾ - .06
new crop, futures, bgs. lb. .05½ - .06
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.62 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .40 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Cresote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 50%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms. gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs. lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Iranian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .36¼ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works. cyl. 45.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. 6lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .38 - .40
smaller lots, same basis lb. .48 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls. lb. .30½ - —
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¼ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼ - —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾ - .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½ - —
tanks, works lb. .76¾ - —
Dichloroaniin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, 6lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
E lb. .43 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots. kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32½ - .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. .74¾ - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25



now available in pilot-plant quantities

Description:

Hydroxyethyl Morpholine is a colorless, hygroscopic liquid freezing near 0°C and completely miscible with water. Some physical properties of a representative sample follow:

Boiling range (5-95%)	216-219°C
Specific gravity, 20/20°C	1.0740
Refractive index, 20°C	1.4770
Flash point (open cup)	205°F

Suggested Uses:

Derivatives of Hydroxyethyl Morpholine have been found to be of considerable interest in the pharmaceutical field as:

Antispasmodics	Sedatives
Analgesics	Anesthetics

It has also been suggested as an intermediate in the preparation of:

Surface Active Agents
Rubber Chemicals

The combination of the tertiary amine and primary alcohol groups in the molecule will suggest other applications for this compound.

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Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine

Dihydrostreptomycin—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, 1212

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.408 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd lb .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10 - —
tanks, works lb .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .38¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb .49¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb .12½- .13
natural, bgs lb .10½- —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb 5.50 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms. c.l. works lb .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb .55 - —
tanks, works lb .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb 2.25 2 75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .29½- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb .27½- .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works lb 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb .16¼- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb .37½- .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb .33 - —
Dimethylaniiin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .52½- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb .45 - —
tanks lb .42 - —
Dinitroaniiin dms. frt equaid lb .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb .20 - —
purified, dms lb .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb .10 - —
refd., dms lb .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb .44¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .45¾- —
tanks, works lb .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .38¾- .41¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb .37 - .40
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal .50 - —
whse. gal .66 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y. lb .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb .30 - —
tankcars, works lb .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb .44½- —
smaller lots lb .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .18¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .33¼- —
tanks, works lb .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .33¼- —
tanks, works lb .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
tanks, works lb .30 - —
Di-tertiary-butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb .21 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb 1.17 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb .11 -.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs lb 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 -17 60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17 60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb 20.70 - —
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
20 Orange AD lb .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb .78 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
31 Phloxine 2G lb .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb .80 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb .24 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 1.64 - —
333 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc lb 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc, 150% lb .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb 2.10 - —
682 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azurs blue BR, conc, 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc, 175% lb 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb 1.68 - —
double paste lb 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb 1.62 - —

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Magnesium Trisilicate

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Mallinckrodt, one of the first American producers of pharmaceutical grades of magnesium trisilicate, began manufacturing this valuable antacid in 1937 and is today among the foremost domestic producers.

Dependably Uniform

Of special value to pharmaceutical manufacturers is the high degree of lot-to-lot uniformity of Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate, not only in chemical composition but also in moisture content, particle size distribution, and bulk. Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate fully meets U.S.P. requirements.

Forms Available

To fit both tableting and suspension needs Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate is supplied in the following forms:

Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

Important Properties

Important Properties—Typical Values

	Powder	Bulky	Super Bulky
Bulk—Approx. fl. oz./lb. . . .	45	75	130
Approx. Particle Size Distribution*			
less than 5 microns	15%	50%	65%
5-10 microns	10%	30%	15%
10-20 microns	35%	10%	15%
20-40 microns	40%	10%	5%
*Determined by sedimentation methods.			
Adsorptive power—mg. methylene blue/gram . . .	not less than 100	not less than 200	about 150
Acid consuming capacity—cc. N/10 HCl/gram	140-160	140-160	140-160

Companion Products

For alkaline mixtures containing magnesium trisilicate, Mallinckrodt also supplies top-quality companion products such as Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P., Calcium Carbonate U.S.P. and Bismuth Subcarbonate U.S.P.

Samples and prices will be supplied on request. For technical information write for Magnesium Trisilicate Data Unit X-212.

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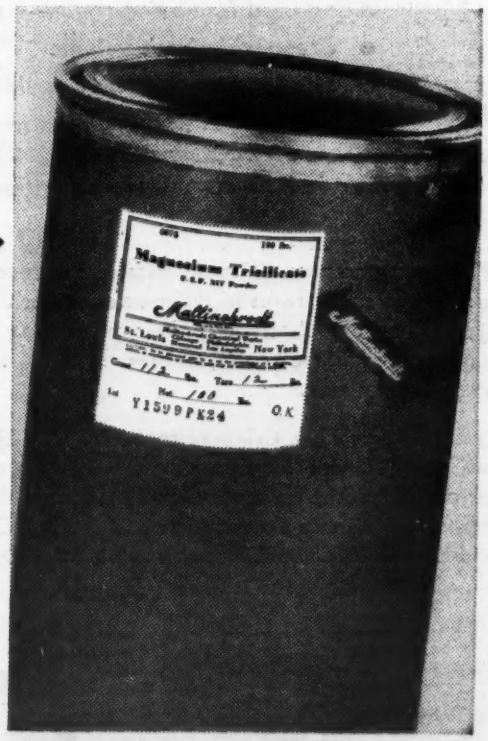
Mallinckrodt®

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •



Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, 1217—Fishmeal

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracene brown PGN	lb.	2.31	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange, Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.11	1.15
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	.40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.21	.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	.29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	.47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	.61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	38.75	42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	.55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst.	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.75	4.00
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	50.00
Salicylate USP, bots	oz.	32.50	34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	.14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	.0856
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	.0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	.07½
Ether, nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	.20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	.22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	.23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	.20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	.23¼
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	.20½
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd.	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, dlvd.	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	.79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	.47
Butyrate, bots	gal.	6.10	6.60
cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	.20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP, bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	—
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate) 40% available SiO, dms., works.	lb.	.60½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	.75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.47	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.35	.42¼
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs	lb.	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.85	2.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.90	3.45
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	.14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
light, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
French, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.24	Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05½	—
Tunesian, bgs	lb.	.05½	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric).			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	.97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35	3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.17	.21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)			
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	135.00	—

We can show you how...

Celanese* PARAFORMALDEHYDE

CAN CUT YOUR RESIN COSTS!

- new low price—competitive with formalin
- ⅓ shorter cycle time
- 30% larger batches with present equipment
- greater reactivity—requires up to 18% less formaldehyde to produce same resin quantity
- greater phenol recovery
- no side reactions due to inhibitors
- no need for heated storage tanks
- dependable large volume
- smaller, less expensive equipment
- available in flake, powder and coarse powder—50 lb. bags, 100 and 300 lb. drums for immediate shipment from centrally-located terminals

When you compare Celanese Paraformaldehyde with formalin, you'll see why so many resin manufacturers are switching to Paraformaldehyde. They are shortening their processing time, cutting material, equipment and labor costs, and increasing resin production with their present equipment.

Talk it over with a Celanese representative. He will be glad to show you how Celanese Paraformaldehyde fits in your formulation. Or write for complete data on the use of Paraformaldehyde in phenol and urea resins, to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-H, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37 00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0660
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0710
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .0463
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0411

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1265- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1273- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol extra, cns., dms lb. 1.55 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.50 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 7.50 -12.75
root, African, bls lb. .14 - —
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .20
futures, steamer, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- —
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .12 - 13½
June shipment lb. .11 - .11½
Ginseng root, cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
63 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36⅛- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35⅛- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33⅜- —
Glycine, USP. (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .05 - .095
Graphite, crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, brown, dlvd lb. .03¼- —
house lb. .03¾- —
white, choice lb. .06⅛- —
yellow lb. .04 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Asafetida (see A.).
Asphaltum (see A).

Fishscrap—Gums, Dammar

Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 25,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
works lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .18⅛
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12⅛
soft, MA, bgs lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs lb. .16 - .18

National Lead Company's use of Glycerine for making synthetic resins dates back over 35 years. Today, Glycerine-derived alkyds play an important part in many of National Lead's familiar "Dutch Boy" paints. They're used in exterior finishes, such as quick-drying enamels for sash and trim, and also in enamels and flat paint for interior use.

FULLY ACCEPTED . . . FULLY AVAILABLE IN ALL GRADES!

For years, leading manufacturers of household and industrial finishes have favored Glycerine for making alkyd resins. Now, improved stability of Glycerine supply means you can count on dependable delivery of this time-tested ingredient. You can confidently build your formulations around Glycerine—without concern for emergency substitutions.

Glycerine-derived alkyds give paints excellent package stability . . . improved water resistance . . . outstanding durability. They improve color retention and film toughness in air-drying coatings for metal equipment. They contribute flexibility and adhesion to baking finishes—where their compatibility with other resins like ureas and melamines is essential.

In hundreds of applications in other fields, too—as a solvent . . . softener . . . emollient . . . humectant . . . preservative . . . lubricant . . . Glycerine provides an unmatched balance of properties, ready acceptance, and established freedom from toxicity.

Plan ahead with Glycerine. For full information, contact your Glycerine supplier, or write—

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Gum, Ester—Isoquinoline

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
No. 3, bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —

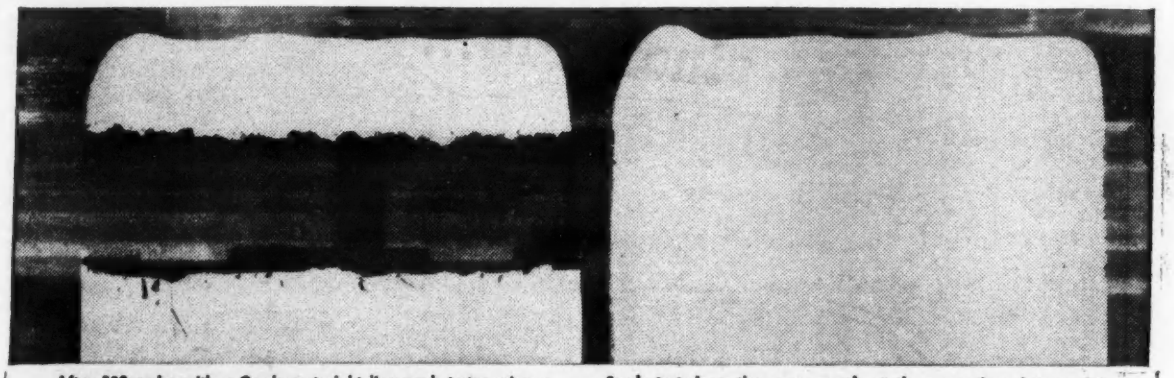
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan. ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .53 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - .24
tanks lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.80 - 6.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 12.00 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs. lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns. lb. 5.05 - 6.95
Beta, cns. lb. 4.95 - 7.10
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 4.65 - 6.25
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, bxs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 66.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25



After 500 cycles with a Gardner straight line scrub tester using a 2% soap solution this .0015 thickness dry film straight latex paint (popular commercial brand) has been completely scrubbed away.

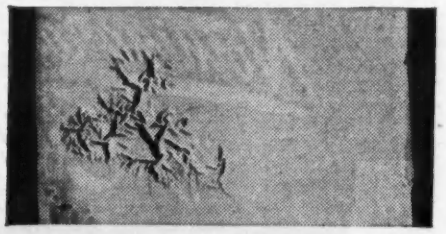
Scrub tested on the same panel, at the same time, latex paint modified with Aroplaz 1274 at 50% of vehicle solids shows no wear. Paints based on Aroplaz 1274 are *really* scrubbable.

For Latex Paints

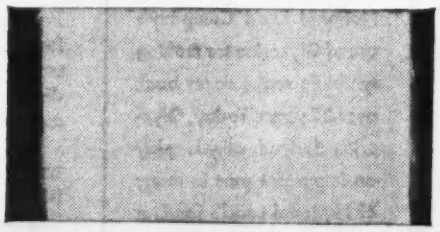
AROPLAZ 1274

a new, long oil, oxidizing alkyd for fortifying latex paints

- **GREATER ADHESION** to all types of surfaces . . . Even on non-porous enamel, or gloss trim.
- **GREATER WATER RESISTANCE** in the early stages of drying. No long curing period needed with Aroplaz 1274.
- **GREATER RANGE OF PIGMENTATION** — Makes possible adjustment in sheen — from satin to true flat.
- **GREATER ECONOMY** — costs no more than the latex ingredients and permits more economical formulation by permitting greater pigment volume with low-cost extenders.
- **GREATER COLOR RETENTION** — doesn't yellow even after long periods of exposure to sunlight. Maintains true color indefinitely.
- **GREATER HIDING POWER** — can be used over dark or light areas and will completely cover the old surface with one coat.
- **GREATER FREEZE-THAW STABILITY** — can be used after it has been frozen and thawed several times — makes storage and transportation safer.



This blister was caused by a drop of water placed on a latex paint 24 hours after the surface was covered. Water spotting leads to customer complaints and fewer repeat orders.



A drop of water on latex paint modified with Aroplaz 1274 at 50% of vehicle solids 24 hours after application. Aroplaz 1274 has great resistance to water spotting during the EARLY stages of drying. No customer complaints from this.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	- .20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	- .55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	- .60
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.08	- .15
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.43	- .43

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.75	- .80
Kava Kava root, bls	lb.	.28	- .30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.06	- .16½
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126 -	.130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0900-	.0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.109 -	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0875-	.095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.11 -	.1165
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00	-105.00

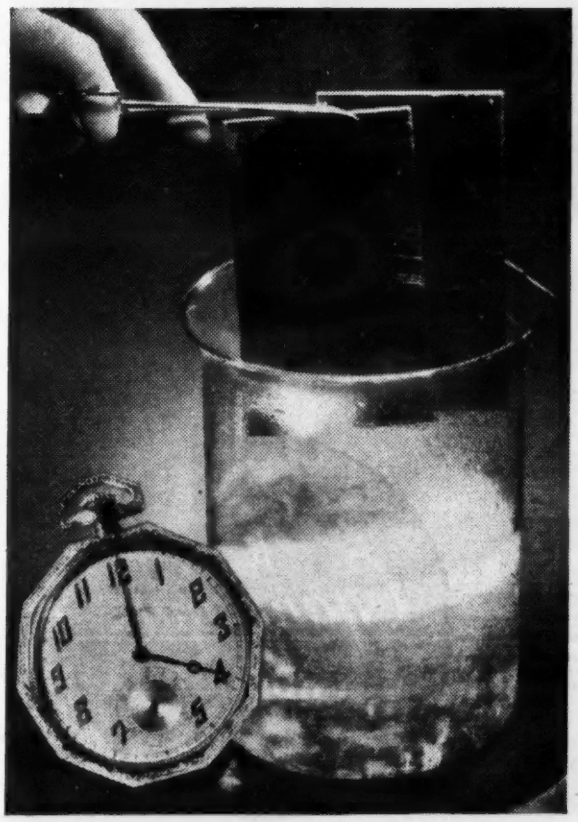
L

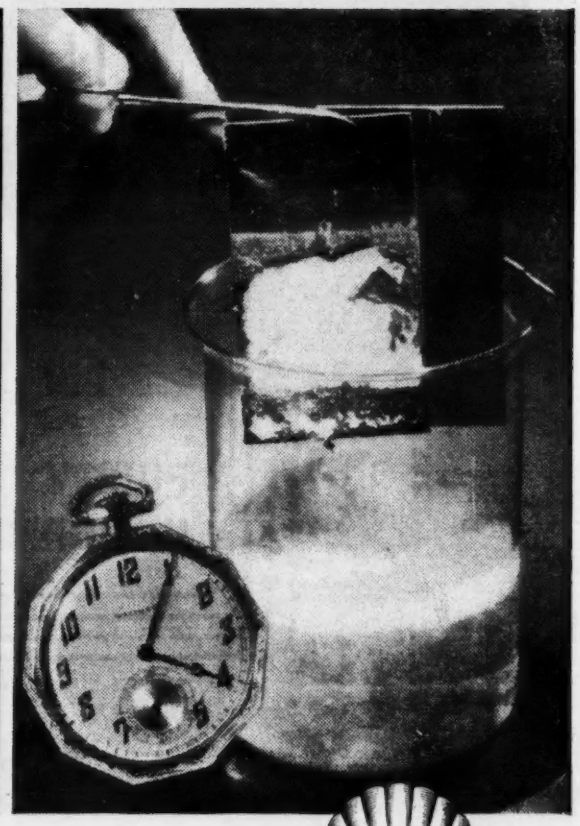
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.35½-	.40½
USP, annydrous, dms., works	lb.	.33½-	—
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.11⅞-	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.09½-	.10
Turkish, bls	lb.	.10½-	.11
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.72 -	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55 -	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16 -	.20
select, bls	lb.	.70 -	.80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32 -	.33
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.32 -	.33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Iodide, NF V. ars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms.	lb.	.32½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.16 -	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.33¾-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.34¼-	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.34¾-	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs	lb.	.1708-	—
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾-	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.29¾-	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2 dms., works	lb.	.32¾-	—
60% PbO dms. works	lb.	.31¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.45 -	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works,	lb.	.42½-	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works,	lb.	.46 -	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.56 -	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.40 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.41 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)			
tribasic, dms. works	lb.	.29¼-	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms.	lb.	.15¼-	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½-	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't poina, frt. alld.	lb.	.1770-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1870-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1580-	.2025
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1680-	.2125
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., came basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.19
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.18
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20 -	.26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	12.25	15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.20¾	.27
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.35
Root, bls	lb.	.06	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.05¼-	.08½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50 -	—
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50 -	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	12.50 -	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25 -	—
Kimballton Va	ton.	10.25 -	—
Knoxville Tenn	ton.	10.50 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	12.50 -	—
Lewisburg Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00 -	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	-26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	11.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.25 -	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton.	14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50 -	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	10.25 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	15.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00 -	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50 -	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50 -	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50 -	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75 -	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00 -	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	17.00 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	17.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	15.00 -	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00 -	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50 -	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75 -	—
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00 -	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25 -	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	17.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50 -	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	6.30 -	6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.75 -	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	6.30 -	6.55
96-98%, dms.	lb.	6.60 -	7.10
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.00 -	6.50

Jaborandi Leaves—Logwood Extract

Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb.	2.70 -	—
dms., works	lb.	2.80 -	—
99%, tech., dms., works	lb.	5.75 -	7.50
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 -	.38
without leaves, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	78.00 -	—
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	77.00	-77.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65 -	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05 -	1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.95 -	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	14.00	-26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms.	lb.	.80 -	1.25
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 -	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.65 -	.66
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.42 -	.43
Leaves, NF	lb.	.75 -	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	33.00	-34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18½-	—
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35 -	—

Why long immersion in hot caustic won't harm EPON RESIN finishes





Try this test and see the difference

The Set-Up. One panel is coated with a widely used finish, the other with an Epon® resin finish. Both strips are then suspended in 20% boiling caustic for five minutes.

The Result. When the panels are removed, the conventional finish will be destroyed. The Epon resin coating, resistant to the corrosive attack of caustic solutions, remains unaffected.

The Reason. Epon resins are an entirely new class of condensation polymers . . . with *an ether linkage* instead of the usual ester bond. Thus Epon resins have unparalleled resistance to detergents, caustic solutions, many acids and stain-producing agents. And the inherent inertness of Epon resins is combined with flexibility and toughness never before achieved in a resin-type finish.

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Lovage Root—Methylcellulose, Special

Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 142.00 149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
West Indian, cs.....lb. .84 - —
broken, cs.....lb. .64 - .65
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works.....ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works.....ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd..lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works. ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E....ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E..ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E....ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.78.00 -79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works....lb. .85 - —

Marjoram, Bohemian, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Chilean, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works...lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works...lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.10 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 7.40 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns...lb. 5.55 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis...lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 - .45½
less ton lots, same basis....lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate). tech. (see Red, mercury oxide). yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots..lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works....lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more..lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works...lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd..lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret., dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. allo. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97

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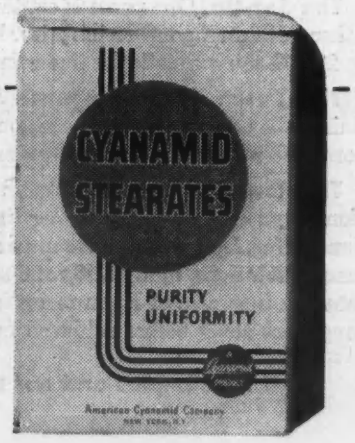

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STANDARD COLLAPSIBLE TUBE COMPANY 50th ANNIVERSARY 1902 1952 ROCHESTER, PA.

Standard
COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.
(Formerly Standard Specialty & Tube Co.)
Rochester, Pa.
Offices in Principal Cities

Methylcellulose—Nux Vomica

Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾- .13¼
l.c.l., divd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, divd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots. lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., divd. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs. dms., divd. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., cl. lb. .15¾- .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17¾- .19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —

Milk sugar, edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .16¼- .16½
New York lb. .18½- —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo, powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or divd. E lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .32 - —
amine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .33 - —
tanks, divd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. ald. E. of Rockies lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Musk root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- .12
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .17 - .17¼
Japanese yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .10 - —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton.47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton.48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78° large lots. lb. .04½- .04¾
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd. lb. .60 - .60¼
Carbonate, bbls., divd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., divd. lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 2.75 - 4.50
formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm.49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Istrian, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .36 - —
shrivels, bgs. lb. .35 - —
West Indian, bgs., afloat lb. .30½- .31
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bgs. lb. .13 - .14

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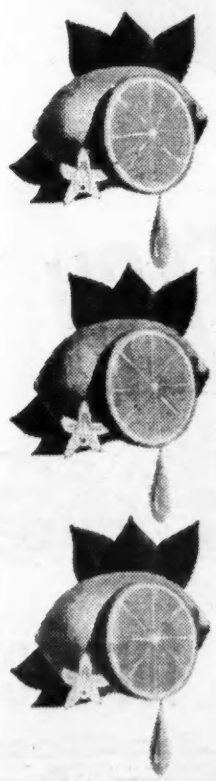
O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l.	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	.60
tanks	gal.	.15½	—
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks,	gal.	.18	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.419	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.439	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.394	—
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works,	lb.	.83	—
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¾	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	3.00	4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots	lb.	2.95	4.75
NF, bots.	lb.	2.83	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.55	.90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.80	2.00
Angelica root, bots	lb.	110.00	120.00
seed, bots	lb.	90.00	100.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	1.85	2.25
Apricot kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.48	.70
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	No prices.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.55	1.90
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.65	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.50	2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.90	5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	15.00	16.50
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	1.75
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.65	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.15	4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	65	70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.60	2.70
tech., dms	lb.	2.25	2.60
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms	lb	26	42
white, dms	lb.	26	.50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	9.00	10.00
rectified, cns	lb.	10.00	12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.75	4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	45.00	65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	4.95	6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3000	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3050	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3310	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3360	—
tanks	lb.	.3210	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3160	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3210	—
tanks	lb.	.3060	—
hydrogenated, bgs.	lb.	.3525	.3575
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.3800	.3850
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3800	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3850	—
tanks	lb.	.2700	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2950	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3000	—
tanks	lb.	.2850	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2775	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2825	—
tanks	lb.	.2675	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	.17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24	.24½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.30	2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55	.65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	250.00	280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.55	.70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25	3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.68	1.05
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.10	1.90
Java type, cns	lb.	.52	1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.10¼	Nom.
Pac. coast	lb.	.09	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11½	.12
Codliver, USP, dms	lb.	1.55	1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.10	3.00
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	23.00	32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.12¾	.13
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04½	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02½	—
refined, dms	lb.	.17½	.18
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Costus, bots	oz.	16.50	25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.12⅞	—
Valley	lb.	.12⅞	—
Texas	lb.	.12½	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.02½	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01½	—
salad, dms	lb.	.17⅞	—
tanks	lb.	.16¼	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb	5.50	6.75
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.00	6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb	3.55	—
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms.	lb.	3.70	4.05
Dip (see D).			
Edgeron, cns	lb	6.50	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.50
70-75%, dms	lb.	.95	1.40
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.75	3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	3.40
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1360	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1560	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1210	—
tanks	lb.	.10½	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	.13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	—
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50	8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.75	26.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.25	17.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Oil, ginger, dist., bots	lb.	15.00	18.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.25	2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.10½	.12¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.12	.13
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.12½	.13½
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.80	2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.50	2.75
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.80	4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.00	4.75
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	4.75	6.75
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	5.75	7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.50	2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.85	6.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.85	10.75
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	1.70
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	7.35	8.25
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.50	8.50
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.35	9.25
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.1790	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850	.1875
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1500	—
New York	lb.	.1625	—
tankwagon, N. Y	lb.	.1655	—
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.50	5.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	4.00	5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.50	12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Baltc	lb.	.06	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	1.85
Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.32	.33
20°, dms.	lb.	.31	.32
30°, dms.	lb.	.29	.30
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	195.00	210.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	—
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.75	4.50
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.40	4.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.85	1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.23½	.24
tankcar	lb.	.32	.32¼
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	—
Olive, commercial, dms	lb.	2.00	2.05
edible, dms., duty paid	lb.	2.15	2.25
foots, dms.	lb.	.15	.16¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.85	1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	1.80	2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.25
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00	5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	175.00	180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	2.75
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.12¾	—
tankcars	lb.	.11¾	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.00	9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.25	14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.16¼	—
refined, dms	lb.	.20½	.20¾
tanks	lb.	.19	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	2.00	3.00
Oil, peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.80	7.85
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.25	8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.65	3.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.50	5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.53	2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.75½	—
t.c.l.	gal.	.76½	—
whse.	gal.	.95½	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127	.128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.18	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16½	.17
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	No stocks.	
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60	.90
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80	1.10
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Sage clary, bots	lb.	22.50	23.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	9.50	10.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.00	13.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.53	.93
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.20



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Oil, savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.37	- .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-35.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11¾-	.11½
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.04¾-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.02¼-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.15	- 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00	- 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	- .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10	- .10½
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.25	- 9.00
Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South	gal.	.67	- —
whse. N.Y.C.	gal.	.77	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 3.75
white, cns	lb	2.25	- 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- .41½
tanks	lb.	.39	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	32	- .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	23.00	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	18.75	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	35.00	—
Wheat germ, o-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½-	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½-	.57½
65-75 vis., dms	gal.	.52½-	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	- .68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	- .85
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northerns, cns.	lb.	5.75	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.25	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.75	-10.50
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	39.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.14½-	.15
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.65	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.29¼-	—

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	- —
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.12	- .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.11	- .14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	- .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.17½-	.18
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.15	- .15½
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.16	- .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.25	- .26
Verona, bls	lb.	.14	- .15
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19	- .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.88	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.65	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.67	- —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.18	- —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86	- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.198	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.195	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.178	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.165	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	- .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	- .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works	lb.	.94	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylyhenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	4.35	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28	- 5.36

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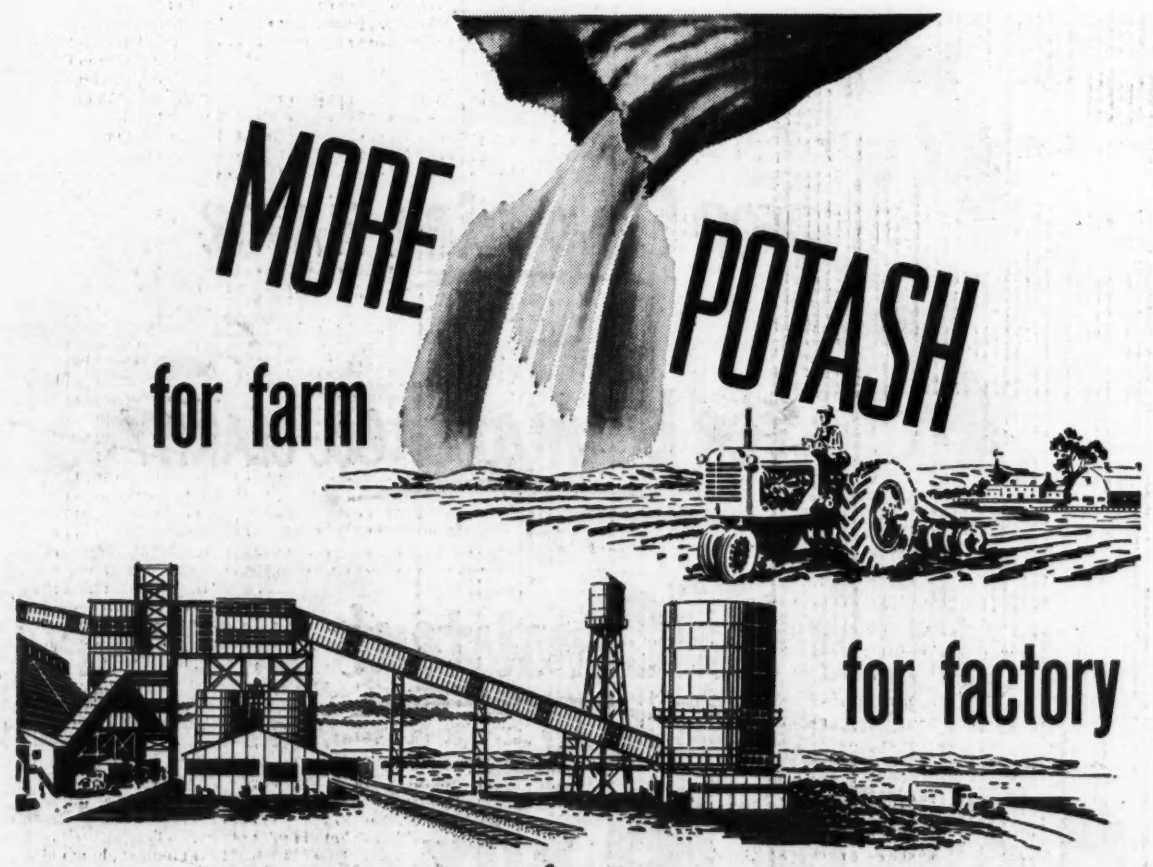
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots.	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Pancreatin, USP, bots	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	- —
Papain, powd., African, dms	lb.	6.45	- 9.00
Ceylon, dms	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz., lots	oz.	3.70	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.00	- —
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88	- —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Spanish, bgs., new crop	lb.	.33	- .35
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97	- .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34	- 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	- .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Methylether, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06	- —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745-	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0745-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0753-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., divd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.198	- —
10,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.208	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.21	- .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30	- 2.60
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —



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Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.68
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
ground, bxs.	lb.	.40	.48
powder, bxs.	lb.	.43	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.67
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb	.25	.29
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton	92.00	94.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.03	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.10	—
200,000 units	vl.	.12¾	—
500,000 units	vl.	.22½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.38	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units.		.018	.020
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units.		.02¼	—
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.019	.025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vi.	.10½	—
200,000 units	vl.	.13¾	—
500,000 units	vl.	.23¾	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.40	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units.		.02½	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group s.	gal.	12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.83	—
red, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.31	.32
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
Japanese, hontakas, bgs.	lb.	.35	.36
birdseyes, bgs.	lb.	.42	.43
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Nigerian, caps, bgs.	lb.	.30	.31
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.43	.44
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
White, bags	lb.	1.98	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.50	2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	.05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅜	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅜	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05½	.06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅛	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅞	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03¾	.04⅜
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.68	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.675
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.46	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0325	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	—
No. 3	gal.	.06	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.085	.09
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07875	.085
range	gal.	.0875	.09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105	.1075
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.109
No. 3	gal.	.1025	.1055
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Petroleum, mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147	.157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.185	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, California, tanks	gal.	.182	—
dlvd., E. of Rockies, tanks,	gal.	.30538	—
tankwagon, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 205-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
Petroleum naphtha high-solvency 300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.180	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.18	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20¼
tanks, works	lb.	.155	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.135	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.19	.20¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.21¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.20¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.21¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19⅛
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.21¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb.		.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54	—

The solvents and chemicals sold under the ENJAY* Oval Trade-Mark are outstanding for high quality and dependability. Every day more industries are calling on the long experience of the Enjay Company . . . making greater use of the diversified line of solvents and chemicals marketed by Enjay to increase product quality.

*Trade-Mark

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N.Y.

ENJAY markets this wide range of industrial chemicals:

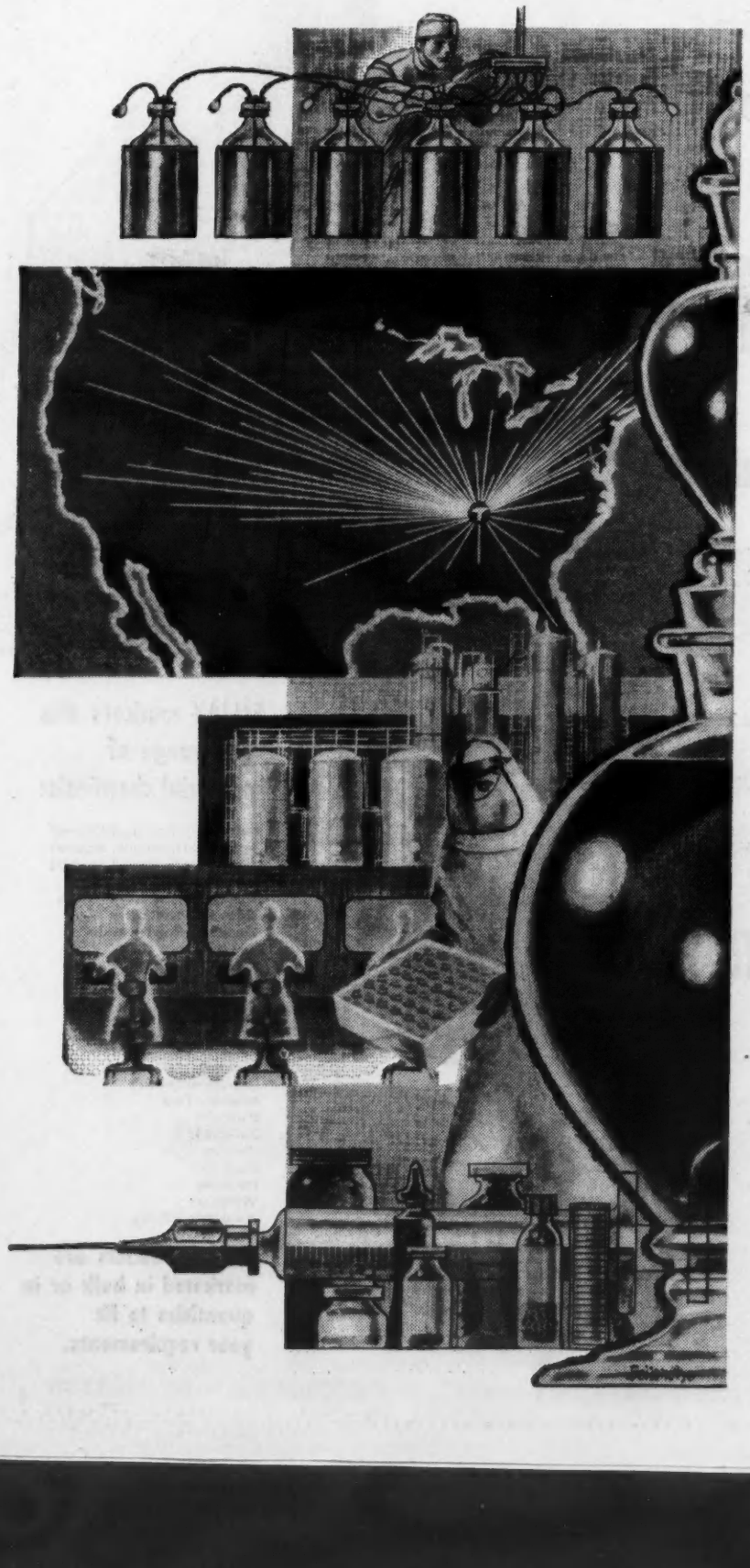
Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow
Vistanex
Naphthenic Acids

ENJAY products are marketed in bulk or in quantities to fit your requirements.

Phenyl Acetate—Potassium Stannate

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.60 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin kase, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.16.00 -17.75
tech., fib., dms works lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Phosphorus sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .26 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28¼- .28½
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0562- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
95% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.36.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Pitch, hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .25½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36⅛
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34⅛
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15⅛
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38⅛
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41⅛
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .44⅛
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 - .44
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15⅛
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18⅛
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .790

THERE'S A TOUCH OF **TENNESSEE** IN **JERSEY PHARMACEUTICALS**



Many of the new "miracle" drugs are made in New Jersey, a state widely known for its variety of manufacturing industries. Antibiotics are saving lives every day and Tennessee Products is proud to be furnishing aromatic chemicals that are used in manufacturing these drugs.

TENNESSEE also ships other chemicals to New Jersey manufacturers for many uses... Sodium Benzoate as a preservative, Benzaldehyde for flavorings and dyes, Acetic Acid for ester solvents and Benzoic Acid for alkyd resins. And in every state in the union you'll find TENNESSEE at work. That's why TENNESSEE is known from Coast to Coast as an industry serving all industry.

TENNESSEE
PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL
Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Producers of: FUELS • METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS • TENSULATE BUILDING PRODUCTS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS WOOD CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Potassium sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, cns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots.....gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot.....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.. gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more..kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots.....kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0¼, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots..lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works.gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. 89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites.....long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton.11.00 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $1 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works .lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .12 - —

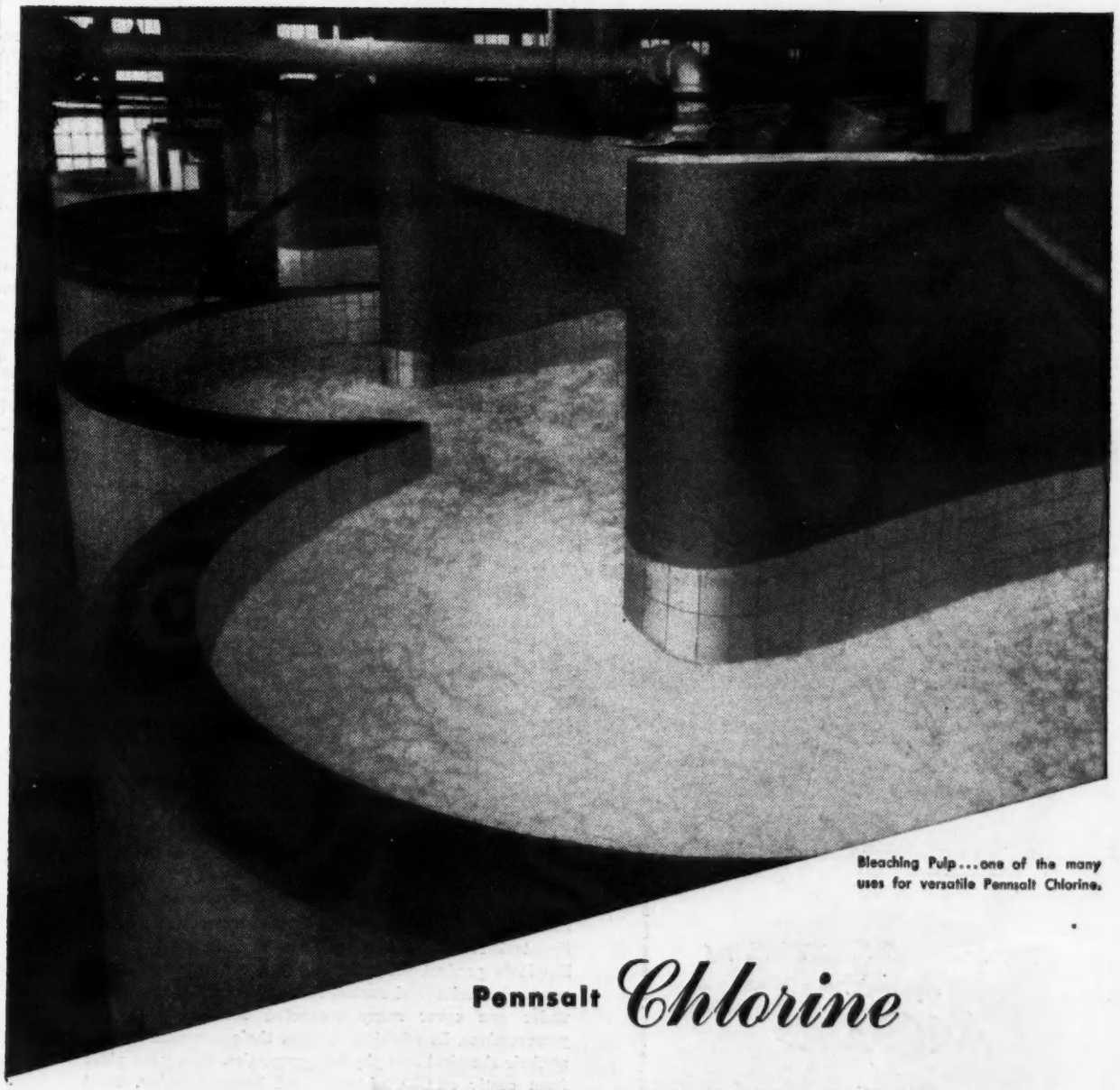
Q

Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.188.00 -191.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.....oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans....oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld..lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - —
Red, cadmium, CP, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls.. works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis..lb. .03¾- —
Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works.....lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works....lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd..lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs, works..lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs..lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York..lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.33 - 1.40
light shades, kgs., works....lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½- .25

Potassium Sulphate—Red, Tuscan



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Red, Venetian—Sodium Chromate

Red, venetian, 15%, bgs, works..lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works.....lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs, works.....lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.56 - —
Watchung-type, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls...lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder.....lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb.40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .37½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .06½- .09

Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines...ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms....kilo.27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms....kilo.28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms....kilo.30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.23.50 -25.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Greek, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Officinalis, Italian, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, stemless, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Syrian, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
refined, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09

Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .09¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns kilo.260.00 -277.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo.275.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .44 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14

Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.17.60 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots.....oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
No. 3, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
Pods, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs..lb. .21 - .27
natural, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .49 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —

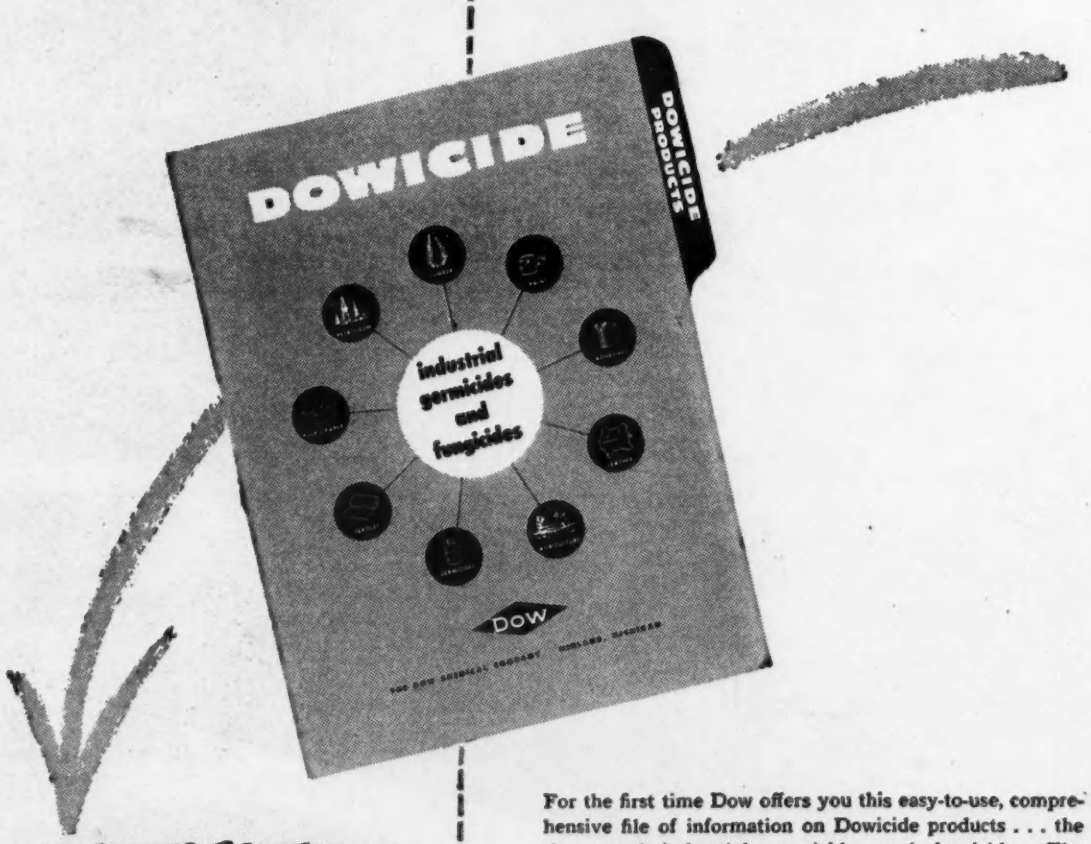
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .29 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .27 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.. oz. .75⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .76⅛- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .76⅜- —
100-oz. lots .....oz. .76⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .53⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .54⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .55¼- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .55⅜- —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms....lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt), USP, dms.....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾

The Complete Story of Proved Protection against Mold and Bacterial Attacks!



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For the first time Dow offers you this easy-to-use, comprehensive file of information on Dowicide products . . . the time-tested industrial germicides and fungicides. The Dowicide product file tells how you can bring effective, economical microbial control into your plant. It assembles under one cover many suggested uses for Dowicide preservatives. In addition, it gives their formulas as well as their chemical and physical properties. Free your plant from costly attacks of mold and bacteria today. Send for your copy of the Dowicide product information file *without obligation.*

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The Dow Chemical Company
Dowicide Division, Dept. DC-31C, Midland, Michigan

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Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____
I am interested in using Dowicide Products for _____

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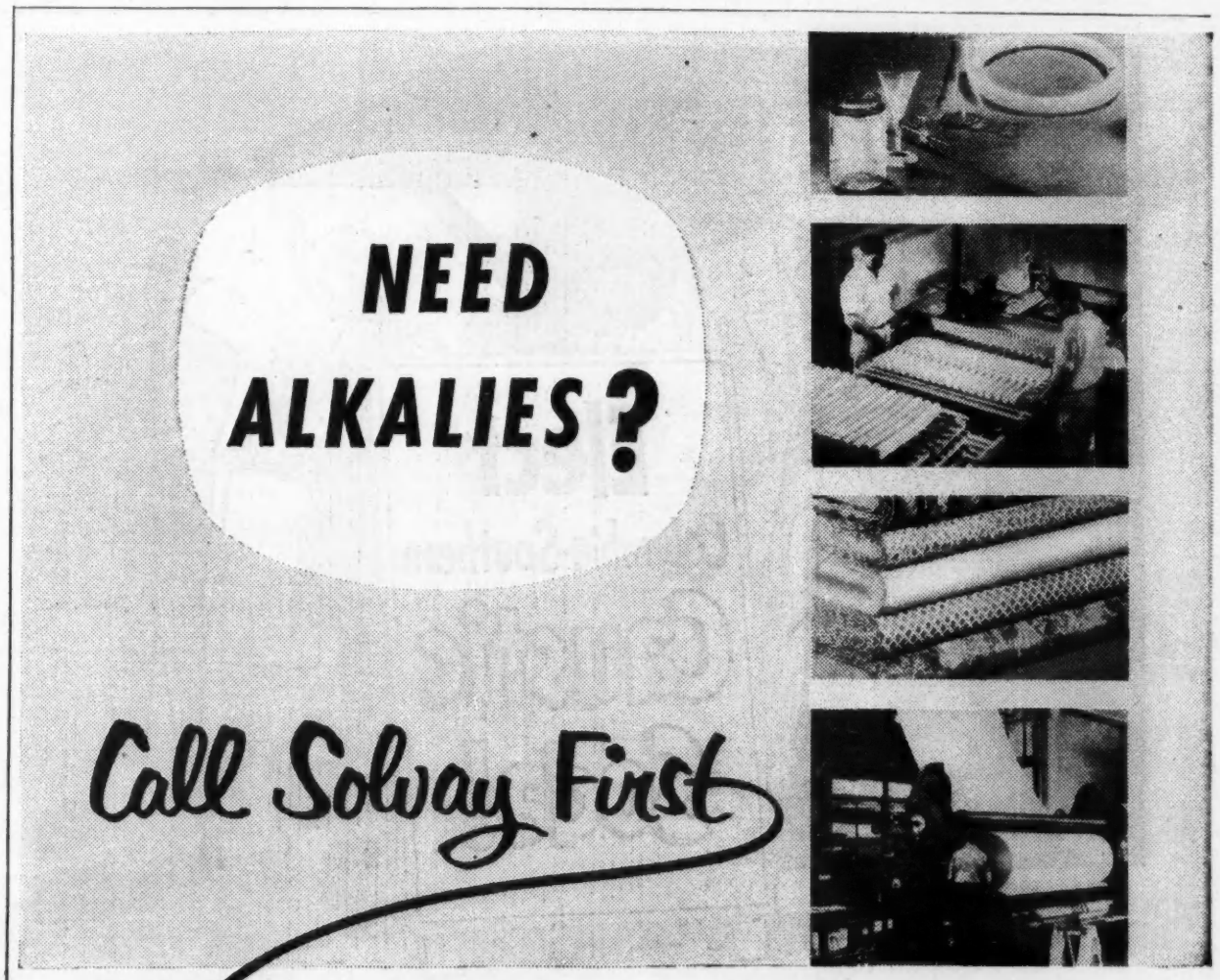
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½ - .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate. dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs.....lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14½ - —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¼ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1140 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.67 - 1.69
dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms..lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½ - —
60% dms., cbys., works...lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.93 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works..lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾ - —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted, lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - .28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .48
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works .....ton.19.00 - —
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .600 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works...lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —

Sodium sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½ - .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald..ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.96.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 2.32 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.73 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works..ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾ - —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms....lb. .35 - .38
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —



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Because Solvay offers you a Technical Service that is operated on an Industry-Wise basis . . . providing expert advice to individual industries.

Because Solvay sales service is handled by a staff of thoroughly trained, helpful salesmen operating from thirteen convenient branch sales offices . . . plus a nation-wide organization of selected jobbers, distributors and dealers.

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Specialty Cleansers
Sodium Nitrite
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride

Solvent Naphtha—Terpinyl Propionate

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .31 • .34
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .31 • .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 • —
Bayonne .....gal. .35 • —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .31 • —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 • —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 • .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works .lb. .30 • —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works..lb. .32 • .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works..lb. .38 • .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 • —
less ton lots, works...lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 • —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works...lb. .17 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 • —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur. ton.81.00 • —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .85 • 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 • .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .32 • .45
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .45 • .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.60 • —
white, bls.....lb. .10 • .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 • .20
St. John's bread edible, bls.....lb. .10 • .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.29 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.44 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.41 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.47 • —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .10½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot .....lb. .10¼- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 • .12¼
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 • .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .28 • .30
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 • .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more..gram. .27 • —
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .30 • —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.32 • —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 • .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .25 • .30
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 • .26
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 • —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.37 • —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works.....lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 • —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works...lb. 2.80 • 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs...lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 • —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 • —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 • —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 • —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.50 • 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .71 • —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 • 4.50
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 4.00 • 4.50
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms.....lb. 4.00 • 4.50
Sodium, fib. dms.....lb. 5.00 • 5.50
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
powder, dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms..lb. 8.90 • 9.40
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 • 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms..lb. 1.40 • 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 • 1.90
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 • 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms..lb. 6.50 • 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 • 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 • 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 4.00 • 4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.85 • 4.15
powder, dms.....lb. 3.50 • 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 • 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.05 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 • —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 • —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export..long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.75 • —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.25 • —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 • —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.10 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.40 • —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.40 • —
refined, bgs., mines ...100 lbs. 2.85 • —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.95 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 • —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 • —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .11 • —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works ...lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 • —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.130.00 Nom.
ground, same basis.....ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto..unit-ton. .86 • —
Carteret, N. J....unit-ton. .86 • .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.. unit-ton. .87 • —
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.05 • 1.10
imported, bgs.....lb. .48 • .49

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 • —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 • —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works .ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. .....ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27 00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
inedible, extra.....lb. .05⅞- —
fancy .....lb. .06½- —
special .....lb. .05¼- —
No. 1.....lb. .04¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls.....lb. .11 • .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo., bulk..unit-ton 6.50 • —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.25 • —
Tansy leaves bls.....lb. .25 • .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs..lb. .10 • .12
medium grades, ex whse., bgs.lb. .09½- .10⅛
Java, ex whse., bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .50 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 • —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis..... gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 • .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 • .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 • .59
dms. .....lb. .57 • .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 • .63
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 • .25¼
NF, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .70 • .75
powd., fib dms.....lb. .75 • .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 • —
extra, dms.....lb. .48 • .50
prime, dms.....lb. .36 • .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 • —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .55 • .70
prime, dms .....lb. .55 .60
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 2.00

Columbia-Southern earnestly solicits you as a customer because it earnestly desires to serve you.

The platform of Columbia-Southern is simple and direct: to produce consistently high purity Caustic Soda, other alkalies and related chemicals.

We believe in doing business fairly, promptly, and efficiently. We believe in serving beyond our normal obligations. We believe in saving our customers time and money whenever and wherever possible.

Elect Columbia-Southern as your supplier!

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania
DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Houston, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco

Soda Ash • Liquid Chlorine • Sodium Bicarbonate • Calcium Chloride • Modified Sodas • Pittchlor • Caustic Potash • Chlorinated Benzenes • Rubber Pigments (Hi-Sil, Silene EF, Calcene TM) • Muriatic Acid • Perchlorethylene

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CAUSTIC SODA
is produced in Solid, Flake and Liquid (50% and 73% concentrations)

It is shipped

BY THE DRUM

BY TANK CAR

BY BARGE LOAD

Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech, (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -13.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib, dms lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.75 - —
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms, works lb. .93½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .39 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
Metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.60 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.88.00 -89.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton.65.00 -66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 2.75 - 3.00
whole, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

For Your High-Purity Process Needs···

Specify B&A FINE and SPECIAL CHEMICALS

The following are but a few of the many B&A Fine Chemicals available in tonnage quantities for high purity process use. They are charted to indicate some of the major industries in which they are used.

CHEMICAL	Battery	Chemicals	Dyes & Intermediates	Electronics	Explosives	Food	Glass & Ceramics	Iron & Steel	Leather	Metal Fabricating & Finishing	Mining & Metallurgy	Oil Refining & Petroleum	Paints & Pigments	Pharmaceuticals	Photography	Plastics & Resins	Pulp & Paper	Rubber	Soap & Detergents	Textiles	Water Treatment
Acetamide		●	●										●			●					
Acid Fluoboric	●	●		●			●	●	●	●	●	●			●						
Acid Hydrofluoric, Reagent		●		●			●			●	●										
Alkali Fluoborates							●	●		●	●										
Aluminum Chloride, Solution		●	●			●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	
Aluminum Fluoride, Crystal		●								●			●								
Aluminum Nitrate		●		●							●								●		
Ammonium Acetate						●			●		●		●				●		●		
Ammonium Oxalate				●		●			●	●			●	●			●	●	●		
Ammonium Sulfate Purified and Reagent A.C.S.	●	●				●	●		●	●				●		●	●		●		
Ammonium Thiosulfate				●					●	●				●	●				●		
Boron Trifluoride Gas and Various Complexes			●							●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●	
Cadmium Nitrate	●	●		●		●						●	●			●					
Calcium Acetate Purified and Reagent			●				●						●	●		●		●	●		
Calcium Chloride, Anhydrous Purified and Reagent A.C.S.				●		●										●					
Calcium Phosphide					●							●									
Chlorine Trifluoride			●													●					
Chromium Fluoride			●	●						●			●							●	
Chromium Nitrate			●													●					
Chromium Potassium Sulfate (Chrome Alum)			●	●					●					●	●		●			●	
Cupric Nitrate			●	●		●		●							●					●	
Cuprous Chloride	●	●	●		●					●	●	●	●			●				●	
Ferric Nitrate			●					●												●	
Ferrous Ammonium Sulfate			●	●					●								●				
Lead Nitrate			●	●		●				●	●	●	●	●		●			●	●	
Metal Fluoborates									●						●						
Oxamide						●															
Potassium Acetate			●		●				●	●				●		●	●			●	
Potassium Bifluoride			●		●		●			●										●	
Potassium Borate, Tetra										●											
Potassium Fluoride			●							●											
Potassium Nitrite			●	●		●				●		●					●	●			
Potassium Permanganate																					●
Potassium Titanium Fluoride																	●				
Sodium Bisulfite, Meta Purified and Reagent								●						●						●	
Sodium Fluoride, Reagent A.C.S.							●							●							
Stannous Chloride			●	●			●	●	●					●					●	●	
Sulfur Hexafluoride					●																

WRITE TODAY for a complete listing of B&A Fine Chemicals.

BAKER & ADAMSON *Fine Chemicals*

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

Vinyl Methylether—Yellow, Hansa

Vinyl methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride. (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ref. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units. per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.350.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.250.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.99.00 -100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .69 - .71
slabs, bgs. lb. .67 - .69
crude, African, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .60 - .62
slabs, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs. lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .94 - .95
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.03
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .96 - .98
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.04
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12¼- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .79 - .80
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .24 - .26
cakes, cs. lb. .25 - .27
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82½
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O. gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .20¼- —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls. lb. 1.91 - 2.05

—Continued on page 68

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Pharmacy Over a Century

About one hundred seven years ago, a pharmacy student serving his concomitant apprenticeship in a drug store in New York, discovered that the precipitated chalk in stock in the store was not calcium carbonate but calcium sulphate. News of his finding, spreading among the druggists of the city by way of his preceptor, started investigations into the character and quality of various items of drug store merchandise in the fields of materia medica and the more or less related chemical materials for which the drug store was then the public's source of supply. A number of materials were found to be unsatisfactory.

In those days almost all drugs and chemicals used in this country were imported. Complaints addressed to suppliers on the other side of the Atlantic effected no improvement in the nature of the materials and the pharmacists of the country went to congress with a petition for a law that would prohibit the importation of inferior drugs and related materials. A law was passed in 1846 and the government got around to its consideration two years later. In the nature of such things, even then, the phraseology of the statute was not very specific—and its enforcement, for various reasons, was not particularly effective.

To get to the bottom of the resulting, persistent problem, the colleges of pharmacy convened and conferred in 1851 and considered relevant data. Another petition was addressed to congress for a better law and better enforcement, and plans were laid for a national organization purposed to advance the various aspects of the practice of pharmacy. At a meeting in Philadelphia October 6 to 8, 1852, twenty-one representatives of the teaching institutions and community organizations in pharmacy organized the American Pharmaceutical Association. That organization has been active in furtherance of its original purpose since that time, and it will celebrate its centenary in Philadelphia two weeks hence.

In its one hundred years of active existence the American Pharmaceutical Association has striven earnestly and courageously toward the stated purposes of its organization:—the establishment of schools, libraries, and laboratories; better preliminary education of apprentices; more rigid inspection of drugs and medicinal preparations; more general adoption of the standards of the United States Pharmacopeia—the National Formulary is its own child—regulation of the sale of poisons; the combating of medical and pharmacal quackery; the separation of the medical and the pharmacal professions into their respective positions—and, over all, the advancement of the science of pharmacy. It has fathered and furthered legislative and other regulative and promotive means toward those ends. It can be proud of its achievements. But it is not yet satisfied with them.

In common with all those who seek better to serve in their chosen roles of human activities, the American Pharmaceutical Association today faces problems far different from those of a century ago—albeit some of those remain to be dealt with. It is in the midst of the changing world which has everybody more or less puzzled. The change in the pharmacal world has been of great magnitude since the beginning of the present century much more so than in the almost equal preceding period in the life of the association. Those changes have not been so revolutionary in this country as are those of which the association's centennial meeting will be told by a guest from the United Kingdom. But, as seen by a contributor to the June issue of the practical edition of the association's journal, they present a serious problem, even though one does not agree with him that "pharmacy is continuing to live because a large part of its diet is artificial . . . protective legislation and . . . dealing in merchandise and services that do not have the remotest connection with the public's health . . . .

"It is of vital importance that we in pharmacy grasp today's opportunity before it is too late. We have already lost much time in comparison with other medical groups, but it is not too late. We must awaken to the realization that pharmacy cannot survive in an artificial medium made possible by protective legislation and propaganda. No profession or craft can continue to exist when it ceases to be a public necessity. We have seen the passing of the blacksmith and the carriage maker —so it may be with pharmacy if we do not awaken to the fact that this is a changing world. Let us hasten to change our standards in order that pharmacy will always be a necessary and integral part of the health team and thus be necessary to the public welfare."

There are those who wonder over the survival of pharmacy because, as they see it, of its being bypassed as a profession by the amazing progress in materia medica—largely by the methods of mass production which, requiring almost wholly no compounding skill on the part of the filler of physicians' prescriptions, have made the "pill-pounder" or "pill-roller" of yesterday a pill-counter and calls for far less knowledge of official drug compendiums than of manufacturer's catalogs. "What," then puzzled folk ask, "is to be the necessary educational training of the pharmacist?" They are not at a loss to understand why "professional pharmacists" array themselves with porters, pie-servers, and dish-washers in public advertisements furthering demands for a five-day, forty-hour workweek.

Others are puzzled by legislation, certainly not protective, under which a Pennsylvania court held a drug chain liable for damages alleged to have followed use of a packaged bleach cream sold with knowledge of the use for which it was bought. Attention is being given in that connection to the strong antagonism toward "nostrums" voiced in a resolution adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1853.

Some pharmacists are inclined to advocate that the national organization, having done a good job toward the assurance of drug standards, give some thought to the standards of drug-store practice. One group, the American College of Apothecaries, has expressed the hope that "other national associations" will follow it in its adoption of a by-law which provides that "any fellow of the college who has been found substituting a product or a brand-name of a product other than that specified on the prescription without definite authorization will be subject to expulsion from the college." That, of course, runs head-on into "protective legislation." It also raises a question of interference with "freedom of competition"!

The 1940 year book of the United States Department of Agriculture was titled "Farmers in a Changing World." The book was looked upon by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the foreword, as "a step, even if a halting one, toward the marriage of the social and the natural sciences which I believe can be one of the great contributions of democracy to civilization." There is no other place in any community where the social science of human relations and the natural science of pharmacy can be so closely united in useful service as in the drug store that measures up to the aims of the American Pharmaceutical Association throughout its first century.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

duction year, the output will be less than desired. Most crops are below the goals in acreage that had been set. Corn is 5,600,000 acres below the goal; barley is 3,300,000 acres below, and sorghums nearly 2,000,000 acres below. Of the feed grains only oats exceeds the goal—1,500,000 acres. The soybean acreage to be harvested is about 7 percent above the goal but flax acreage is about 10 percent below.

New Security Guide

The Munitions Board has drawn up and published a security guide for members of industry engaged in defense production. The booklet is available from the Government Printing Office at twenty cents a copy.

Titled "Standards for Plant Production," the booklet contains fifty-three pages and lists basic minimum security standards for more than ninety separate security measures recommended to defense plants. The application by private industry of the standards set forth in the booklet are not compulsory. They are recommendations by the Munitions Board staff for industry to follow to insure more security for their plants.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Casein and DFO No. 3

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

On page 5 of your July 14th issue, you call attention to the recent Defense Food Order No. 3 as it affects casein.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith a summary of the effects of this order on the casein industry, and in view of the seriousness of this matter, I hope that you might see your way clear to call to the attention of your readers the facts as they exist.

Apparently the USDA has gotten casein mixed up with dairy products. Although it is made from skim milk, once it is manufactured, it is no longer classified as a dairy product.

This "bungling" would be funny if it were not for the fact that it might seriously affect our defense efforts, as I think you will agree. I have tried to obtain some explanation from the USDA as to why casein imports have been restricted and are subject to control, but with no results.

(Enclosure)

After manufacture, casein is classified as a chemical product and not a dairy product. Restriction of its import under the above order [DFO No. 3, section 104] is a serious threat to the defense effort of this country. Unless the effect of this order on imports of casein is given more serious study than apparently has been given, it may have serious consequences.

The purposes of this order (as outlined by the United States Department of Agriculture), are as follows:—

(1) The effects of casein imports on domestic production.
(2) On marketing and storage.
(3) On price support programs.

(1) The effects of casein imports on domestic production:—Under present conditions (brought about by the government price support program for dairy products), imports of casein do not affect domestic production for the following reasons:—

(a) Casein is a product of skim milk. Skim milk can be converted into numerous manufactured dairy products but the bulk is utilized for the production of non-fat dried milk solids (dried skim milk powder). At the present time, USDA is supporting non-fat dried milk solids on a basis of 17 cents per pound. The relative returns for fluid skim milk when utilized for the manufacture of non-fat dried milk solids versus casein, are as follows:—

	Non-fat dried milk solids.	Casein.
Yield per 100 lbs. skim milk	9 lbs.	3.8 lbs.
Selling price per lb	17c	42c
Gross return per 100 lbs. skim milk	$1.53	42c
Manufacturing cost per lb. of product	5c	4c
Manufacturing cost per 100 lbs. of product	45c	11c
Net return per 100 lbs. skim milk	$1.08	31c

* Equivalent to a price of 39c. per pound of dry casein.

Under such conditions, it will be recognized that there is no interest whatsoever in domestic production which is evidenced by the fact that for the first five months of 1952, production totaled 4,435,000 pounds compared to 10,625,000 pounds during the same period in 1951.

(b) In many instances, a price of 39 cents would violate OPS price ceilings.

(c) A price of 39 cents per pound would drastically restrict the sale of casein and cause consumers to revert to the use of substitutes on a large scale.

(d) The majority of casein factories in the US have been dismantled and a guaranteed market at prices equivalent to those obtainable for skim milk in the form of non-fat dried milk solids would have to be offered former casein producers to induce them to re-engage in the manufacture of casein. The dismantling of casein factories and drastic reduction in volume of domestic casein produced has not been due to imports but entirely to the price support program of the USDA.

(2) On marketing and storage:—Imports of casein have no effect on the marketing and storage of domestic casein. Only approximately 8,000,000 pounds of domestic casein are being produced annually and with a potential market of 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 pounds, there should be no difficulty in finding a ready market for this volume and certainly no problem of storage is involved. (Unless in the latter case, producers should store their production with the intention of holding for higher prices.)

(3) On Price Support Program:—Imports of casein have no effect whatsoever

—*Continued on page 74*

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index declined last week from 94.84 to 94.78. The price of cadmium metal was lower with the market under pressure from importers. Quicksilver continued on its downward trend with no apparent increase in buying interest. A belated decline in the price of sodium antimoniate was a reflection of the late reduction in the market for antimony metal. Resumption of steel mill activity has removed the barrier for shipments of chemicals including copper sulphate and sulphuric acid to the steel industry. The movement is expected to start rolling this week and will probably reach normal dimensions by the end of the month. Overall supply conditions continued to improve more rapidly than demand. Tight stocks were confined to nickel salts where platers are not getting all the material they desire.

Production levels for industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States during May were generally lower than for April, 1952, and for the corresponding month in 1951, according to the Bureau of the Census. Compared with April, 1952, increases were reported for 22 of the 58 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey, while decreases were reported for 32. In comparing May, 1952, production figures for the 37 chemicals included in this report for May, 1951, 13 were produced in larger quantities while 22 were in smaller volume.

All-time monthly highs were reported in May for phosphoric acid and tetrasodium pyrophosphate. In addition larger quantities of dibasic calcium phosphate, methanol, sodium acid pyrophosphate, and sodium tripolyphosphate were produced in May, 1952, than for the previous month or the same month in 1951. In contrast, the output for the following chemicals fell below the April, 1952, and May, 1951, levels:—activated carbon, muriatic acid, hydrofluoric acid, lead arsenate, molybdate chrome orange, silver nitrate, soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, monosodium phosphate, trisodium phosphate, sodium metaphosphate, sodium sulphate, sulphuric acid and zinc chromate.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 87.2 percent for the week ending July 26, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 86.6 in the preceding week and 99.4 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Chloride — Small lots have found steady distribution into miscellaneous consuming channels. May production of anhydrous was placed at 1,514 tons, against 1,711 in April. Liquid and crystal output in May amounted to 1,399 tons, compared with 1,704 in the preceding month.

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Supply conditions in this area have not eased to date and some producers state they could sell more if they had the stocks. Prices have continued firm but unchanged. May production of synthetic amounted to 165,106 tons, against 177,059 in April and 146,915 tons in May, 1951.

Barium Carbonate—Continued about in balance. May output of precipitated was 4,765 tons, compared with 4,418 in the preceding month.

Calcium Carbide — Resumption of activities at steel plants is expected to improve demand. Stocks have increased during the past month. May production of commercial amounted to 58,380 tons, compared with 60,601 in April and 65,310 tons in May, 1951.

Calcium Chloride — Satisfactory sales have continued to feature this market and demand is expected to hold as long as hot dry weather continues. Producers' inventories have been sufficiently heavy to level off requirements without difficulty.

Calcium Phosphate—Production of dibasic in May totaled 5,056 tons, compared with 4,860 in April and 2,930 tons in May last year. The Bureau of Customs announced that it has reclassified dicalcium phosphate from an article entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 1685 of the tariff act of 1930 to an item dutiable under paragraph 5 of the act at the modified rate of 12½ percent ad valorem. The change becomes effective as to merchandise entered for consumption thirty days after notice is published in the forthcoming issue of the weekly, "Treasury Decision."

Carbon Dioxide — May production of liquid and gas was placed at 13,050 tons, compared with a revised total of 13,105 in April and 21,557 tons in May, 1951. Output of solid, dry ice, in May was 50,654 tons, against 40,651 in April and 50,446 tons in May last year.

Chlorine—Market supply situation remained easy with spot tanks available from several of the producers and demand not of an urgent type. May production of chlorine gas amounted to 213,827 tons, compared with a revised total of 221,169 in April and 209,024 tons in May, 1952.

Cobalt Carbonate—May production was placed at 13,043 pounds gross weight, against 23,730 in the preceding month by the Bureau of Mines. May shipments amounted to 11,120 pounds and stocks on May 31 were 13,968 pounds, compared with 12,045 on April 30.

Copper Sulphate—It is expected that shipments will be resumed to the steel mills late this week and the industrial outlook has improved with the settlement of the strike. Agricultural demand remained slow except from areas that had rain. Export inquiry was more active, particularly from South America. Supply conditions have continued to improve and immediate shipments have remained available.

Production of copper sulphate decreased 3 percent in June to 8,540 tons, continuing the downtrend that began in March, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments dropped 39 percent to 5,872 tons to what is believed to be the lowest rate in many years. Stocks rose 37 percent to 9,864 tons and at the June rate of shipments were sufficient for almost two months' requirements. Foreign trade data for June are not available. There were no imports in May. Exports of 4,405 tons in May were 13 percent less than in April but remained very high in relation to earlier periods.

Epsom Salt—No shortage of technical has occurred at any time during the first six months. Suppliers are in a position to take on new business for immediate or forward shipments at current prices.

Phosphorus Oxychloride — No unusual activity at present. Stocks capable of leveling off demand. May production was placed at 925 tons, against 825 in April. The trichloride output in May was 714 tons, compared with 694 in the preceding month.

Potash, Caustic—No appreciable improvement could be noted in the demand last week. Temporary periods of buying to replenish inventories accounted for most of the activity. May production amounted to 5,996 tons, compared with 6,098 in April.

Potassium Chlorate—Activity spotty and not extensive at present. May production placed at 692 tons, compared with 546 in April.

Salt Cake—Market supply rather limited and will probably remain so until rayon mills resume normal operations. Production of crude commercial in May was 56,531 tons, compared with 52,283 in the preceding month and 64,046 tons in May, 1951.

Soda Ash — Demand holding at its former level with production materially below that of a year ago. May output by the ammonia soda process shows 172,432 tons of finished light ash, compared with 173,073 in April and 227,144 tons in May 1951. Production of finished dense ash in May was 140,610 tons, against 141,239 in April and 166,490 tons in May, 1951. The natural output amounted to 29,640 tons in May, compared with 25,512 in the preceding month and 31,950 tons in May last year.

Soda Caustic—Continued readily available from producers' inventories. May production of liquid by the electrolytic process was 207,520 tons including 29,426 tons of solid, compared with 213,842 tons of liquid containing a revised total of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Cadmium metal, 25c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.
Sodium antimoniate, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
94.78	94.84	95.06	96.12

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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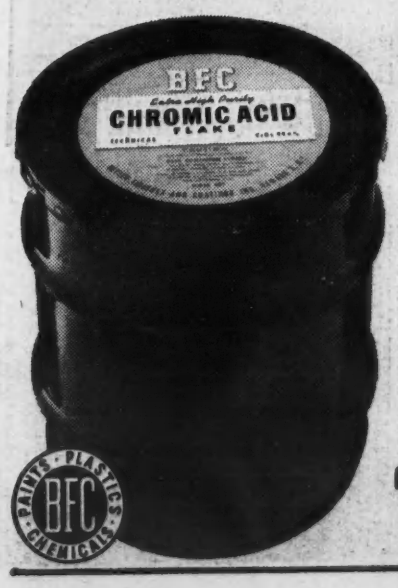

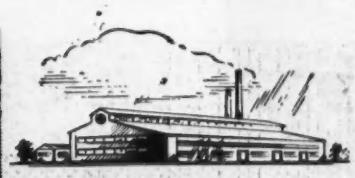

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31,453 tons of solid in April and 203,743 tons of liquid containing 33,981 tons of solid in May, 1951. Production by the lime-soda process showed 43,044 tons of liquid including 10,437 tons of solid in May, 44,679 tons of liquid containing 12,600 tons of solid in April and 59,138 tons of liquid including 14,946 tons of solid in May last year.

Sodium Antimoniate—Priced lower as a rather belated response to the late decline in the metal. Producers quote carlots at 32c. per pound and l.c.l. at 33½c., delivered.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Stocks have been kept adequate to meet consumer requirements so far this year. May production of refined was placed at 10,699 tons, compared with 11,072 in April and 17,923 tons in May, 1951.

Sodium Chlorate—Supply position relatively tight with demand sustained, although expected to ease later this month. May production amounted to 3,330 tons, against 3,302 in April.

Sodium Hypochlorite — Production of material containing 15 percent available chlorine in May was 27,991 tons, against a revised total of 31,450 in the previous month.

Sodium Phosphate—Supplies adequate to meet current requirements. May production of monobasic was 1,537 tons, compared with 1,685 in April and 1,566 tons in May last year. May output of tribasic amounted to 4,309 tons, against 4,501 in the previous month and 5,757 tons in May 1951. Meta production in May was 3,636 tons, compared with 4,019 in April and 4,128 tons in May, 1951.

Sodium Silicate—Supply position comfortable with requirements being readily leveled off. May production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous amounted to 38,565 tons, compared with 36,794 in April and 47,602 tons in May, 1951.

Sodium Sulphate—Production was lower in May. The total for anhydrous refined stood at 13,489 tons, against 13,985 in April and 21,297 tons in May, 1951.

Sodium Sulphide—Consumers have found the supply situation easy. May production of concentrated was 2,250 tons, compared with 2,335 in the preceding month. Output of other grades including liquid and crystals amounted to 1,257 tons in May, against 1,193 in April.

Sodium Sulphydrate—May output was off slightly. The totals were 1,354 tons, May, and 1,509, April.

Sulphur—Gradual improvement in supply conditions can be expected according to one of the large producers. Increased production is lifting the tension from the market.

A converting corporation, in which it is understood both Canadian and European capital is interested, plans to build a $5,000,000 plant at Roberval, Quebec, to produce elemental sulphur from pyrites from the Chibougnau region. Construction is scheduled to start immediately and it is hoped that production can begin in 1953.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial is just holding its own at present. There is no shortage of stocks and no unruly surplus. In producing quarters it was stated that the monthly sales volume probably touched its low level in July as many textile mills, particularly in the South, closed down for the traditional vacation period.

Chromic—Market position remained steady with spotty improvement reported in sales. Stocks were described as comfortable with suppliers able to book immediate shipments at former price levels.

Muriatic—No new developments over the turn of the month. Production has kept supplies free and consumers have not experienced difficulty in booking prompt or future shipments.

Nitric—Consumers are taking on stocks mostly for current requirements with the aggregate sales volume good. Stocks not excessive but fully capable of meeting demand.

Sulphuric—Settlement of the steel strike has removed the barrier for shipments in that direction and permitted the removal of stocks which had accumulated over the 53-day shutdown. Demand from other sources was moderate with stocks sufficient to meet requirements.

Nonferrous Metals

Cadmium—Priced lower at $2 per pound for sticks or ingots in cases, delivered. Pressure of imported material was mainly responsible for the downward revision as consuming demand has been quite active over the past few weeks.

Chromite—The 16-percent decrease in domestic consumption of chromite in April was followed by a further decline of 9 percent in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. A total of 100,400 short tons of Chromite was used in April and 91,600 tons in May. Tonnagewise, the setback in May was shared equally by the metallurgical and refractories industries with the chemical plants using less than 7,000 short tons, as in April. May imports totaled 103,000 short tons, a decline of 17 percent. Consumers' inventories were slightly lower on May 31 than on April 30, with a 12,000-ton decrease in metallurgical ore stocks being partly offset by a

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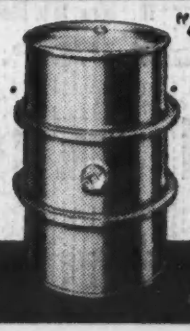

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9,000-ton increase in inventories of chemical ore. Domestic chromite production, all from California and Oregon, increased from 700 short tons in April to an estimated 1,100 tons in May.

Imports of chromite into the United States totaled 102,928 short tons (91,900 long tons) of all grades in May, a drop of 17 percent from April. Of the 48,806 short tons (43,577 long tons) of metallurgical ore imported, Turkey and Southern Rhodesia supplied 72 percent; Sierra Leone, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, and Cuba, the remainder. The refractory ore (44,599 short tons, 39,820 long tons) was supplied by the Philippines (95 percent) and Cuba (5 percent). All of the chemical ore (9,523 short tons, 8,503 long tons) came from the Union of South Africa.

Copper — Production in the United States was at a lower rate in May than in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Mine output and smelter output from domestic primary materials rose slightly above the April totals but were lower on a daily average basis, and all other segments declined on a total as well as average basis. Contrary to expectations imports of refined copper gained in May. The net quantity of new copper available for consumption declined 4 percent in May as compared with April; the cumulative quantity available for January to May was 9 percent below the similar period in 1951. Actual consumption of refined copper, conversely, rose 2 percent in the 5-month 1952 period compared with that in 1951. Domestic mine production of copper rose 2 percent in May to the highest monthly total since May, 1951, but on a daily average basis dropped 1 percent. Outputs in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah increased 1, 3, 2 and 7 percent, respectively, while production in Montana dropped 7 percent.

Lead — Consuming demand followed rather spotty lines last week. Stocks met requirements without difficulty and the market was described as firm at 16c. per pound for the common grade New York and 15.80c. St. Louis basis.

Quicksilver—Continued absence of important buying interest permitted prices to follow their downward trend. Sellers named $188 per flask for large lots and $191 for small quantities on spot.

San Francisco.—Market activity continued extremely quiet over the week with prices continuing their downward trend. Metal quoted $193-$195 per flask.

Tin—Buyers can now purchase tin from foreign markets. In an amendment to its tin regulations, the NPA cleared the way for importers to resume buying of foreign tin in any quantities and at any price. Domestic users of tin, however, will still have to get official NPA allocations of the metal before they can accept deliveries.

AEC Contract for Portion Of Hanford Expansion Let

The manager of the Hanford, Wash., operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission has announced that negotiations have been completed with Kaiser Engineers, a division of Henry J. Kaiser Company, for construction of a large part of the new expansion program on the Hanford plutonium producing project. David F. Shaw, Hanford manager, said that construction work in the expansion program will be divided into two or more projects.

Contracts for designing the new plants have been signed with Vitro Corporation of America, New York, and the Charles T. Main Company of Boston. The General Electric Company, operating contractor of Hanford Works, will furnish basic engineering design for the program and will do complete design of certain very complex features of the expansion.

Kaiser Engineers, with headquarters in Oakland, Calif., is scheduled to begin work late this fall. Mr. Shaw explained that the new expansion program will get underway just as the present construction phase nears completion.

Pyrene Names Williams, Kemphert

S. C. Williams has been appointed general field sales manager and Walter W. Kemphert midwest district manager of Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J. Mr. Williams has served Pyrene as sales representative in Louisville, Ky., special assistant to the president at Newark, and district manager at Newark and Chicago. He will now be in charge of all field operations and district office personnel. Mr. Kemphert joins Pyrene after serving as midwest regional manager of American Pulley Company, vice-president in charge of sales of Skilsaw, Inc., and manager of the merchandising division of Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.

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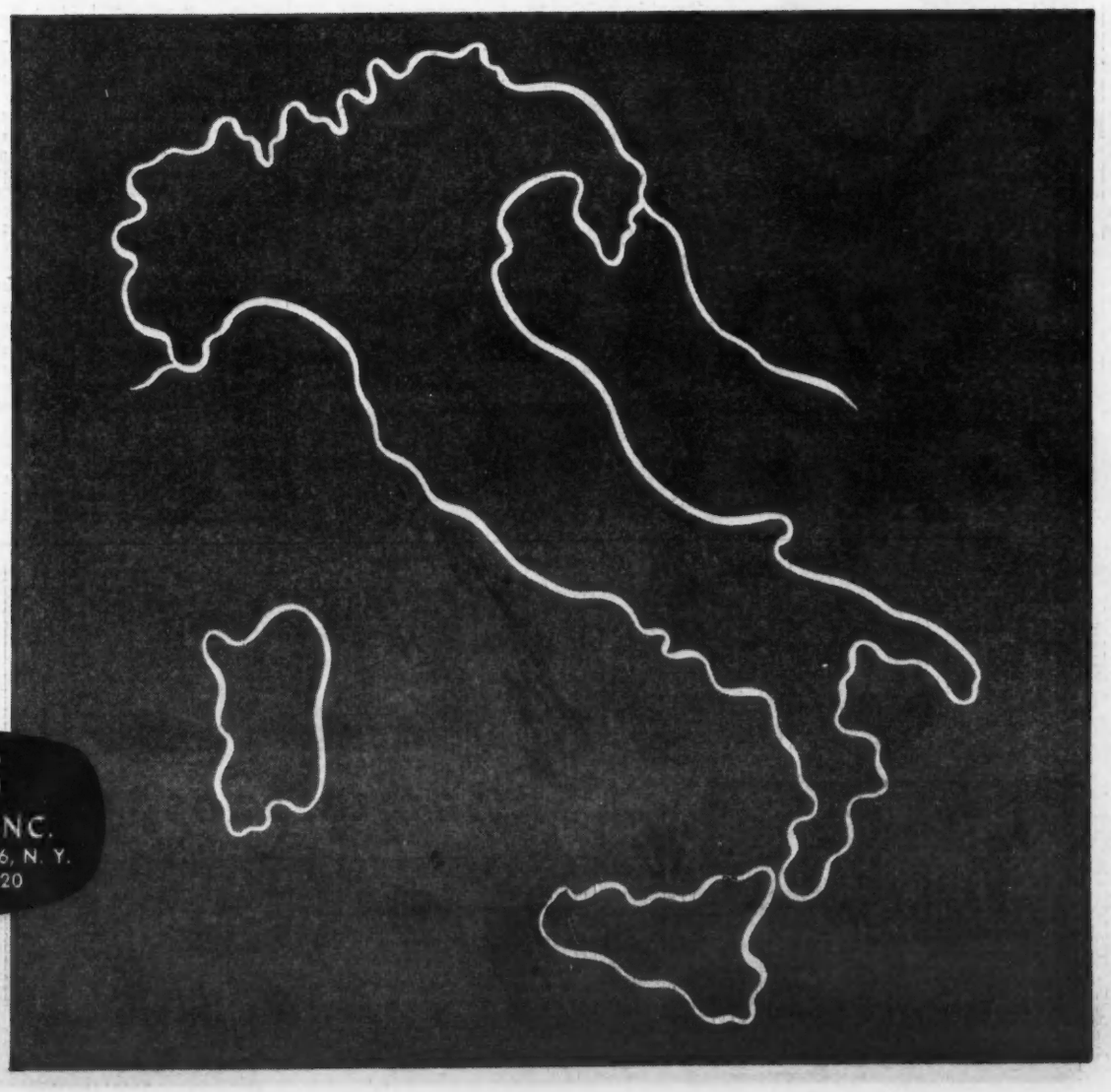

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Monsanto Phosphate Division Sales Managership to Trotter

Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of John B. Trotter as manager of "Aroclor" and special chemical sales. Mr. Trotter, who has been serving as general branch manager of Monsanto's Birmingham, Ala., office, will be succeeded in that post by S. F. Teague, jr., who is currently assistant branch manager for the phosphate division at Monsanto's Cleveland, Ohio, office.

Mr. Teague will be replaced at Cleveland by Donald F. Osenkop, now in the phosphate division's sales department at New York. Thomas H. Wheelock will join the division's sales staff at New York to handle office duties and trade contacts.

Meanwhile, the company's merchandising division, the newly-formed unit which handles the sales of "Krilium" soil conditioner and other trade-marked products through retail channels, has announced two new appointments of its own. Otway W. Rash, former vice-president of Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, has been named sales development manager of the division. Richard H. Miller has joined the advertising and sales promotion department of the division.

Mr. Trotter joined Monsanto in 1931 as a salesman for the phosphate division in Birmingham. He served later as assistant branch manager of the division's office at Charlotte, N. C., and as assistant general branch manager and general branch manager of the Birmingham office.

Blaw-Knox West Coast Scope Being Increased

Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced that its west coast office is increasing its scope and will now provide sales representation for the services of the chemical plants division and the products of the process equipment and gas conditioning departments of the Blaw-Knox division. The office is under the management of J. P. Cullen, and had previously represented only the products of the construction equipment department of the Blaw-Knox division.

The office is located in the Monadnock building, San Francisco. It serves British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, western Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

Refined Products Appoints H. A. Sweet Division Head

Refined Products Corporation, Lyndhurst, N. J., has appointed Harold A. Sweet director of the industrial division. Prior to joining Refined Products, Mr. Sweet was a member of the sales and and sales development department of General Dyestuff Corporation, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Refined Products is a manufacturer of organic chemicals.

Charleston Chemical Engineers Tell Of Setup of Lecture Course Series

The Charleston, W. Va., section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers has described in a recent report its method of bringing to chemical engineers in industry the latest developments in their fields.

The report tells how the Charleston section set up a series of lecture courses by chemical engineering experts in distillation and heat transfer during the fall of last year and the spring of this year. It explains how the local group, by charging $6 for eight lectures, was able to pay lecture fees and travel expenses of visiting experts, invited from various parts of the United States. The distillation lectures were attended by 148 chemical engineers, while the heat transfer lectures attracted 119.

Packaging Inst. Distributing Five New Proposed Tests

Five new proposed testing procedures for evaluating the packaging properties of plastic films are soon to be distributed to members of the Packaging Institute. These procedures have been proposed by the films and foils committee of the institute. L. J. Hayhurst, of Kraft Foods Company, chairman of the sponsoring committee is seeking criticisms of the testing methods. After a year of use of the tests any criticisms will be considered by the committee and, unless a drastic overhaul is required, the revised procedures will be re-issued as tentative procedures. Titles and index numbers of the new tests, available from the institute at 25 cents each, are as follows:—

"Conditioning Films and Foils for Testing," PI films and foils 1p-51.

"Testing Folding Endurance of Films and Foils," PI films and foils, 2p-51.

"Testing Internal Tearing Resistance of Films and Foils," PI films and foils, 3p-51.

"Testing Accelerated Aging of Films and Foils," PI films and foils, 4p-51.

"Testing Blocking of Plastic Films and Sheets," PI films and foils, 5p-51.

Textile Chemists' Outing Set

The south-central section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its summer outing August 22 and 23 at the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Country Club. The program will feature golf, cocktail parties, a banquet and dancing. Members intending to attend many make reservations for themselves and guests at the Patten hotel or the Read House.

Britain to Restore Lead Trading

Viscount Swinton, Minister of Materials, announced last week in the British House of Lords that the government has decided to restore private trading in lead as soon as possible. Discussions probably will begin at once, he said, and it is hoped that the action will take effect on October 1. Trading in lead and many other raw materials has been under government control since the days of the Labor Government.

DuPont to License More Patents

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that it has listed 285 more of its patents on the Patent Office Register as available for licensing. Together with those listed previously, this makes a total of more than 6,000 patents duPont has registered. Approximately three-quarters of the patents the company owns are now on the register. The new listing is expected to appear in an early issue of the *Official Gazette* of the Patent Office.

Trade Briefs

W. J. Stebler has been elected executive vice-president of General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago.

Reliance Electric & Engineering Company has added four engineers to the Cleveland, New York, Buffalo and Chicago district sales offices.

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Resources Handbook of West Started by Stanford Institute

The first issue of the "Western Resources Handbook" being produced by Stanford Research Institute was made last week. The new service was inaugurated with the dispatching of 150 data sheets to initial subscribers representing industry, government agencies, financial and business houses, libraries and educational institutions. The circulation will be international.

Ralph A. Krause, SRI's director of research, has announced that the handbook is designed to serve as a basic reference source of data on all the economic and technical resources of the eleven western states. Not confined to the natural resources, information is compiled on agricultural, manpower, industrial and other resources necessary to the western economy. The first allotment of data sheets covers subjects ranging from water resources and commercial timber lands to production of electric energy and the canned fruit pack in the Western states for the past thirty years. Beginning in September, new issues of twenty to twenty-five sheets will be sent to subscribers periodically. Approximately two hundred and fifty new sheets will be furnished annually.

Phila. Textile Chemists To Meet September 12

The Philadelphia section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, will hold its next meeting at the Penn-Sheraton hotel in that city September 12. The section has invited the national officers and committees to be its guests.

The regular September council meeting will be held, as well as the regular meeting of the general research committee. Arthur W. Etchells, of Hellwig Dyeing Corporation, will be host and chairman for the evening business session. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. followed by the business meeting at approximately 8:30 p.m.

C. Norris Rabold, of the Erwin Mills, Inc., and president of AATCC, will speak on "The President's Message," an address considering the aims, objects and accomplishments of the association. Leonard S. Little, chairman of the general research committee will discuss "Our Research Program." Dr. H. W. Stiegler, director of research, will present a detailed report on the work of the various research committees. Arrangements have been made to show a film presenting J. C. Penney's test methods after the speeches.

NPA Plans to Close Two New York District Offices

The National Production Authority will close its Syracuse and Albany district offices because of cuts in appropriations, according to John F. McKiernan, New York regional director.

The Syracuse office will be closed August 15 and the Albany office August 29. Inquiries concerning NPA regulations and the Controlled Materials Plan that were formerly addressed to these offices should be forwarded after their shutdown to the NPA regional office of the Department of Commerce, 2 West 43rd street, New York 36, which will service the areas affected.

Remaining district NPA offices under the New York regional office are in Buffalo, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Gulf Oil Elects Huggins

Gulf Oil Corporation and the Gulf Refining Company have jointly announced the election of R. Paul Huggins as vice-president of both concerns. As of September 15, he will take charge of their crude oil purchasing activities, and will make his headquarters at Houston, Tex. T. H. Wallace, formerly assistant to Mr. Huggins, will succeed him as vice-president in charge of the Western Gulf Oil Company, with offices in Los Angeles, Calif.

Dow Offers Caustic Soda Booklet

A newly revised booklet covering all phases of caustic soda is now available from the Dow Chemical Company. The booklet specifically deals with the manufacture of caustic soda; chemical and physical properties; economics involved; methods of handling and storing; technical data; methods of analysis, and first aid treatment for caustic burns. Copies may be obtained by writing the alkali sales department, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

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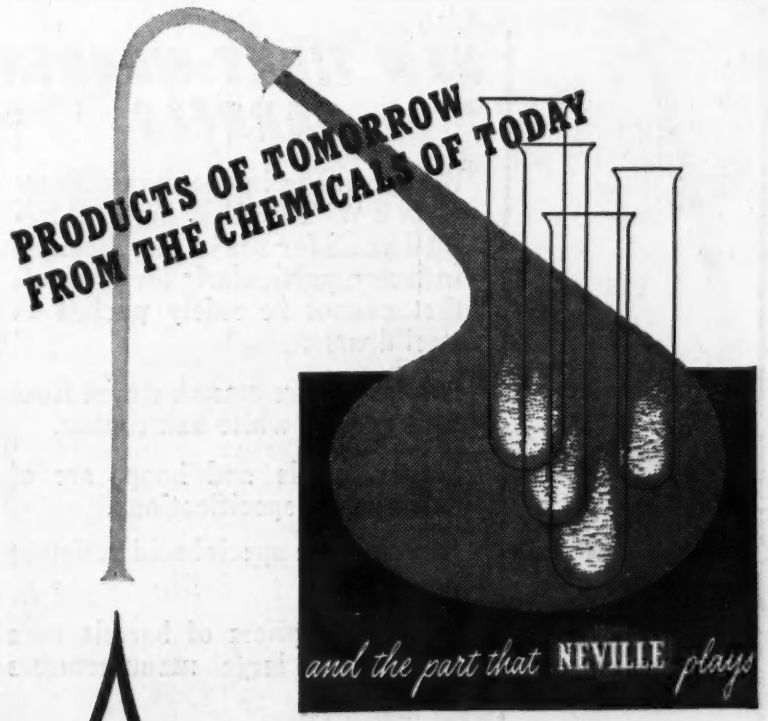

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Sun Oil Advances Askew At Marcus Hook Refinery

Appointment of W. T. Askew as assistant manager of Sun Oil Company's refinery at Marcus Hook, Pa. has been announced. Formerly superintendent of the refinery, Mr. Askew will be succeeded in that position by John S. Thompson.

Mr. Askew joined Sun in 1931. He worked as a chemical engineer in development activities until 1943, when he was named foreman of Number 15 plant, a large refining unit built for the manufacture of aviation gasoline for the armed forces. A year later he was appointed assistant superintendent in charge of gas recovery and alkylation and continued in that capacity until his appointment as superintendent of the refinery in 1949. Mr. Thompson started as an engineer in the thermal cracking plants at Marcus Hook. He later became superintendent in charge of cracking plants and in 1941 was named assistant superintendent in charge of plant efficiency.

DuPont Co. Reports Third Of Income Went for Taxes

At least one-third of every dollar received last year by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., for all its products and services wound up in the hands of the tax collector, the company has reported. Out of duPont's 1951 gross operating income of $1,546,000,000, more than $429,000,000 went to the government in taxes. That was the amount payable by the company, together with the taxes withheld from salaries and wages of its employees who received their pay from that income.

The company's direct liability for taxes and renegotiation on operating income amounted to $383,000,000 for the year. In addition, appoximately 80,000 employees, who received their pay from that income, had some $46,000,000 withheld for taxes from their salaries and wages. The latter does not include additional personal income, excise, property and other taxes paid by the employees.

Indiana Standard Announces Chicago Personnel Changes

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has made three personnel changes in the general manager's office of the sales department in Chicago. H. W. King has been appointed manager of the personnel department. J. H. Lind has been promoted to assistant manager and Victor Duch has been named personnel supervisor.

Mr. King, who joined Standard in 1914, has been personnel assistant to the general manager of sales since 1949. Mr. Lind has been associated with the company since 1934, and has been personnel supervisor of the sales department since 1949. Mr. Duch, with Standard for twenty-two years, was named assistant supervisor of the labor section of the industrial relations department last year.

Carbide Appoints Four To Textile Fibers Posts

Four appointments have been made to the textile fibers department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. The appointees are Richard S. Brissette, Hugh L. Carolan, Roger A. Lewis and Robert A. Simmons.

Mr. Brissette will be a technical representative for textile fibers in the New England area. Mr. Carolan will be engaged in the company's fiber advertising and promotion activities in the New York office. Mr. Lewis has joined the "Dynel" production and operating department at South Charleston, W. Va., and Mr. Simmons will be associated with the development service laboratory at South Charleston.

Beckman Buys Berkeley Scientific

Beckman Instruments, Inc., South Pasadena, Calif., has purchased the business and assets of Berkeley Scientific Corporation, Richmond, Calif. The acquired concern has been dissolved and its operations will continue as the Berkeley Scientific Division of Beckman Instruments. No changes in management or personnel are contemplated. W. K. Rosenberry, founder and president of Berkeley Scientific, becomes a vice-president of Beckman, and will remain in charge of operations at the Richmond plant.

Cracking Unit Nearly Ready

Construction of a 10,000-barrel-per-day fluid catalytic cracker in Llandarcy, Wales, is more than 85 percent complete, the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, has revealed. The Llandarcy cracker is one of three similar units in the British Isles being constructed under the supervision of Kellogg International Corporation. Others are located at Kent, England, and Grangemouth, Scotland. Both are well under way, with the Grangemouth unit scheduled to go on stream this summer.

Pashos, Monsanto Engineer, Joins Atomic Study Project

T. J. Pashos has joined Monsanto Chemical Company's atomic electric study project, which is jointly sponsored with the Union Electric Company of Missouri. The group, under contract to the Atomic Energy Commission, is studying the feasibility of producing plutonium and electric power from atomic fuel. Mr. Pashos has been in the engineering department of Monsanto's John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis. He joined Monsanto in 1946 as a design engineer and for the last two years has been a mechanical engineer in the maintenance and construction group at that plant. In September, he will begin a one-year study course at the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) School of Reactor Technology under Monsanto's sponsorship.

Spring Chemicals, Inc., Relocates

Spring Chemicals, Inc., has moved to new quarters at 4124 Park avenue, Bronx, N. Y. The new telephone number is CYpress 9-5002-3. The concern handles a line of photographic and industrial chemicals.

Austrian Trade Delegate Relocating

The Austrian Trade Delegate in the United States today moves to new and enlarged offices on the fifth floor of 31 East 69th street, New York. The new telephone number is LEhigh 5-3335.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The overall market for petroleum derivatives was not particularly brisk last week, with the usual summer letdown the principal reason. Material was still moving, however, and the outlook was satisfactory. Plant shutdowns for vacations were expected to continue through this month, but after that it was thought that there would be a pickup.

Petroleum toluol was moving well. Supply was satisfactory and it was thought that stocks would not become long because of the government demand for nitrations toluol. Xylol was moving along pretty well and stocks continued ample. Higher boilers showed no particular change. Intermediate aromatic solvents were called normal, with supply good and demand satisfactory.

Call for aliphatics continued fairly good, while stocks were adequate. Butane and propane were expected to reach normal summer levels of demand now that the steel strike was over. Microcrystalline wax was about where it had been, although it was thought that possible government orders might boost the demand for it. Supply of paraffin wax was adequate for the requirements of the consuming industries. Demand showed a slower tendency because of the season. Demand for petrolatum was said to be good, although not so high that it could not stand improvement. A satisfactory demand prevailed for white mineral oils. Supply of petrolatum and white oils was sufficient to prevent any pinch.

Solvents and Diluents

Demand for petroleum toluol continued at a good pitch during the past week and no changes in this condition were foreseen for the immediate future. Supply was satisfactory and it was said that it would probably not become long because of the government demand for nitration toluol. Prices were holding at previously established levels. Xylol was moving in good volume and producers were able to take care of the requirements of their regular customers without any difficulty. Prices were steady. Higher boilers held adequate on supply to take care of the wants of consumers, while prices showed no change. Intermediate aromatic solvents were in what was characterized as a normal position. Demand was good all around and supply was adequate to meet it. Prices were unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Consumers were taking this material in normal amounts, although it could not be said that business was brisk. Enough was being made to accommodate the market comfortably and prices were holding to their previously established levels.

Lacquer Diluent — Consumption continued at a fairly good rate. Production was such that there was no difficulty being encountered in filling the requirements of the consumers. There were no changes in the price picture.

Mineral Spirits—Supply was presenting no trouble, since there was enough available to go around without pinch. Demand held up at reasonably good levels. The price structure showed no inclination to change at this time.

Rubber Solvent—Demand was running at fairly good levels last week, although vacation shutdowns, many of which had been precipitated by the steel strike, did something to cut into the overall demand picture. Supply was high enough to take care of the requirements of the market without difficulty and the price structure showed no inclination to change at this time.

Stoddard Solvent — Demand continued at a reasonably good pace, although it was not quite so high as it might have been. Supply, on the other hand, was in good condition and could take care of the market without pinch. Prices held to their formerly established levels.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Demand was running at reasonably good levels, while supply was strong enough to take care of it comfortably. Prices held at former levels.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 19 totaled 282,215,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 283,808,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,593,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,258,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 335,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
107.08	107.08	107.18

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — The steel strike was said to have caused a lessing in demand for butane and propane, and now that it is over these items should go back to their usual summer levels, it was said. Summer, of course, is not the time for heavy movement of these materials, although they were expected to continue at about the normal seasonal levels.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Conditions were about what they had been during the last several weeks. Demand was not at particularly high levels, and this condition was attributed, at least in part, to the vacation shutdowns throughout the consuming industry. Increased government orders, it was thought, might boost demand, but aside from that it was thought that market conditions would continue about this way for the immediate future. Prices were holding at previously established levels and supply was high enough to accommodate the ordinary requirements of the consuming industries with facility.

Paraffin — Demand was running at a slower pace, with one of the reasons for this the vacation shutdowns in the plants of the consuming industries. As one producer pointed out last week, complete plant shutdowns during July or August appear to be becoming more prevalent year after year, which tends to slow up demand. No immediate changes were expected in the market picture for the immediate future unless there should be increases in government ordering, it was said.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in May averaged 5,107,000 barrels daily, a decline of 1,322,000 barrels from the April average according to the Bureau of Mines. The principal declines in barrels daily were:—Texas, 757,000; Kansas, 174,000; Oklahoma, 143,000; Louisiana, 84,000; New Mexico, 79,000, and Wyoming 49,000. California and Mississippi reported slight gains for the month. The indicated demand for domestic crude was 4,498,000 barrels daily for the month, 1,576,000 below the April daily average of 6,074,000 barrels. Stocks increased at the rate of 609,000 barrels daily during May. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 290,813,000 barrels on May 31, compared with 270,679,000 on April 30. Oil-well completions for the month increased 133 to 2,196. Active drilling rigs in operation at the end of May totaled 5,521.

Gasoline—Daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products declined 55,000 barrels in May to 541,000 barrels per day, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decline was both seasonal and influenced by the strike in the petroleum industry. West Texas showed the largest decline. Stocks increased 32,000 barrels at plants and terminals and decreased 152,000 barrels at refineries.

Petrolatum—No sharp changes were apparent in the market for this item last week. Supply was at a high enough point to take care of consumer wants without pinch and prices were steady at former levels. Demand was called good, although it was not so high that it could not stand improvement, it was said.

White Mineral Oils—Supply held at a good level during the past week, as it had been doing for some time in the past. Demand was satisfactory, although not at what could be called a strong point. Prices showed no immediate inclination to change from their previously established levels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index for agricultural chemicals declined from 113.90 to 113.52 last week. While dried blood and tankage advanced, allethrin prices were reduced sharply because of a wide acceptance by consumers as an insecticide ingredient plus increased production. The above advances were in response to a revival of demand from the stockfeed trade. There were no other price changes in packing-house byproducts. Steamed bone meal was a bit more active but interest lagged in the raw variety. Hoof meal remained neglected. Limited offerings of castor pomace found a ready market. Menhaden meal was priced at the ceiling level.

Producers look for some coke-oven ammonium sulphate to start rolling this week but it will likely be the last half of the month before the movement assumes normal dimensions. No easement from the tight position of ammonium nitrate could be noted. Superphosphate was available for spot shipment in some areas with demand relaxed owing to recent reports of improvement in the sulphur supply. Contract shipments of domestic potash were sustained at a seasonal level. Some imported nitrogenous process tankage was available at prices higher than last sales of domestic.

Mexico used 80,000 metric tons of fertilizer in 1951, when consumption increased approximately 100 percent over that in 1950. The low income of agricultural groups and the lack of knowledge of the benefits to be obtained from the use of plant foods must be overcome before consumption can reach the level needed for areas under cultivation. These problems are receiving increased attention from the federal and state departments of agriculture and private interests; the Government has established two banks to deal with the financial problems. The rapid increase in the use of fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals indicates that these credit and educational programs are effective.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — Coke-oven sulphate remained definitely in tight supply last week. Some shipments are expected to start rolling this week although it will probably be two weeks before the movement from furnaces assumes normal dimensions.

Bone Meal—Slight improvement in demand for the steamed grade. Sales of domestic reported at $75 per ton carlots works. Raw remained quiet at $70.

Castor Pomace—Additional sales were reported at $37.25, carlots, works, for fertilizer use. Limited offerings kept the volume of business down.

Dried Blood — Priced higher at $6.50 per unit of ammonia in both New York and Chicago. The market responded readily to an increased feed demand.

Hoof Meal—Quiet but holding at $6.50 per unit of ammonia at Chicago. No additional sales last week.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Domestic material continued out of the market but some imported was offered at $6 to $6.25 per unit of ammonia f.o.b. port.

Phosphate Rock—Acidulators are maintaining a seasonal demand for contract shipments and the combined movement is said to be normal for this period of the year. Japan took on some more stock against its allocation.

Exports of phosphate rock from Nauru Island totaled 928,050 long tons in 1951. Ocean Island exported 252,400 tons and Christmas Island 332,343 tons.

Potassium Muriate—In producing quarters it was stated that contract shipments are holding at a normal rate for this period of the year. No more than usual is being placed in storage and demand is expected to increase when the Fall mixing season gets under way.

Sodium Nitrate — Buying interest has shown seasonal easement for agricultural use. Buyers are not finding Chilean nitrate a problem at this time although a strike earlier in the year did cause temporary concern. The call for top dressing is about over in most areas.

Superphosphate—Demand from mixers has let up a bit due to seasonal influences and to less concern over the outlook for sulphur. While all producers were not in a position to offer spot material there were some who had stocks in outside areas for immediate shipment. Prices remained firm all around.

Fertilizer trials conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Cyprus, on orange and grapefruit trees at Fassouri in the past 3 years indicate striking response to superphosphate. Ammonium sulphate also increased yields when used with superphosphate, but had unfavorable results alone.

Tankage — Prices advanced last week under an improved demand for stockfeed use. New York named $6.50 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $7.25 at the close. The lowest price recorded locally was in April and July when sales were made at $6 per unit. The highest price recorded this year to date was $6.75, recorded in March.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Allethrin, 100 percent, $10.50 per lb.
90 percent, $9.45 per lb.
20 percent solution, $1.90 per lb.
2½ percent solution, 15c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
113.52	113.90	114.21	113.19

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Local transactions remain at a minimum as only minor developments alter the present market position. Rail shipments of incoming stocks met with slight delay during the week as rerouting was necessary to bypass earthquake damaged sections in the State. These delays are only temporary and have not caused particular concern to the trade. Blood meal recouped considerable strength during the period under review with offerings as high as $6 per unit of ammonia, although no buying interest was noted at this level. Most trading was reported between $5.50 and $5.75 per unit. Tankage also responded to this increase with quotations between $5.25 and $5.35. Until such time as new crop sardine and tuna meal appears on market, trading must be confined mostly to imported meals which are still quoted somewhat below ceiling.

Ruling prices were: Ammonium nitrate—$83.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate $51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.25-$5.35 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Some of the producers have conceded that the season is over and have shut down their plants temporarily to prevent increasing stocks. The season has not been favorable for extensive use of BHC or several other synthetic insecticides and it looks as though first hand inventories carried over will be heavy. This is the second successive season of light infestation brought about by weather conditions. Foreign competition is keen in the export market, particularly regarding South America. In producing quarters it was stated that foreign sellers are giving long term notes which domestic sellers are not inclined to accept. The dollar shortage in European countries does not suggest any unusual purchases from that source.

The black-fruit-fly plague has been found in the city of Verz Cruz, Mexico. It appeared earlier in the State, in the Contepec-Jalapa-Xico citrus region, but had been considered under control. Sprays which were effective in the first outbreak are being used and it also is planned to make a nation-wide survey to determine whether there are other centers of infection, so that a campaign to exterminate the pest can be undertaken.

Rice farmers have petitioned the Venezuelan Development Corporation for additional assistance because of the heavy cost of combatting rice worms, which are abnormally bad this season. They state that they have used 800,000 kilograms of insecticides at a cost of more than 1,000,000 bolivares (1 bolivar equals US$0.2985). The program they request includes a preplanting control campaign, studies on the resistance of the worm to insecticides, and a higher guaranteed price for rice. It is understood that some of the benzene hexachloride recently imported from an European country was so coarse-grained as to be virtually useless.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Armyworm, Other Insects Causing Heavy Crop Loss

An armyworm outbreak — serious in Wisconsin and threatening to become serious in other midwest states—has been reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Entomologists in Wisconsin say this outbreak is the most destructive in ten years, with damage to small grain and corn already estimated at more than a million dollars. More than twenty southern Wisconsin counties are infested with the caterpillars. Dane, Rock and Columbia counties are the hardest hit. Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan also report armyworm outbreaks requiring chemical control measures, although infestations in these states are confined to smaller areas than in Wisconsin. The armyworm feeds principally on leaves and stems.

The USDA Cooperative Economic Insect Report," which contains the nationwide insect situation as observed and reported by entomologists throughout the country, shows a buildup in numbers and damage by spider mites to orchards from Missouri to Massachusetts. Washington state entomologists report the European red spider mite widespread and causing extensive damage in the north central areas of the state. The spider mite damages fruit trees by feeding on the leaf juices. Gypsy moths, perennial pests in the northeast, are damaging, and in some cases, even stripping, hundreds of acres of woodland in Franklin county, upper Hampshire county, and parts of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

Thallium Recovery Methods Described in New Publication

Development of two methods for recovering thallium has been announced by J. J. Forbes, director of the Bureau of Mines. The methods, described in a recently issued report, were developed in the bureau's Intermountain Experiment Station, Salt Lake City, Utah, and are said to have resulted in high recoveries of pure thallium from white arsenic and from lead smelter flue dust.

The methods employed were volatization for the white arsenic and cyclic leaching for the lead smelter flue dust. Using smelter products furnished by the American Smelting & Refining Company, bureau metallurgists were able to retain in a residue more than 99 percent of the thallium from a white arsenic containing 96 percent arsenic trioxide and 0.21 percent thallium. From the lead smelter flue dust, 90 percent of the thallium was recovered in thallous chloride crystals, which were readily purified into a final product of over 99 percent purity. Over-all recovery of thallium in the refined crystals exceeded 85 percent. A free copy of report of investigations 4900, "Recovery of Thallium from Smelter Products," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Animal Diseases Laboratory To Go Up on Plum Island

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan last week decided to select Plum Island, in Long Island Sound, N. Y., as the site for the proposed laboratory to study foot and mouth and other animal diseases. The laboratory, costing in the neighborhood of $10,000,000, was authorized by congress several years ago but its building has been held up because of a dispute over its proposed location.

The decision to locate on Plum Island was reached by the secretary after reviewing a report of four public hearings held in Connecticut and on Long Island. The island contains about 800 acres. It lies about one and one-half miles from the northern tip of Long Island and about ten miles from the Connecticut mainland. It is about three miles long and about one mile wide at its widest point.

The island meets the requirement set forth by congress that the laboratory be located on a coastal island surrounded by deep navigable water, not connected to the mainland by a tunnel, and entirely under the control of the US government. The island is under the control of the Department of Defense.

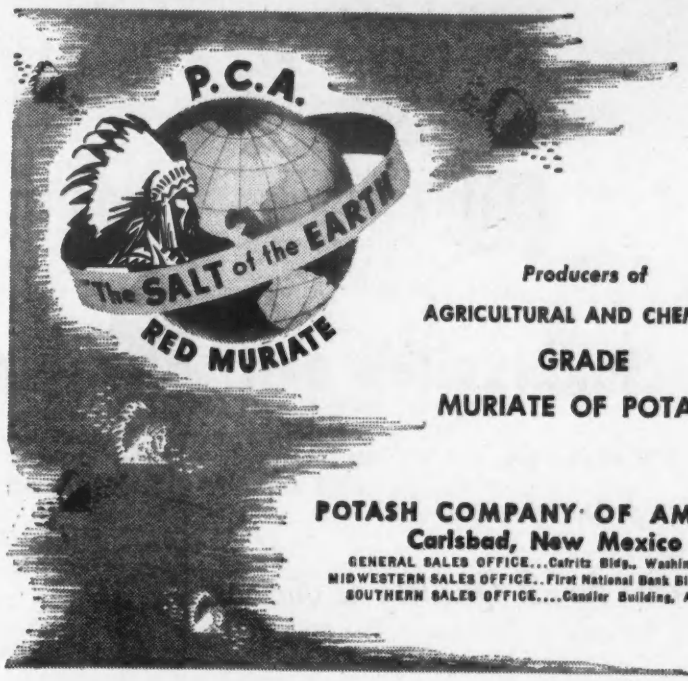
Chase Promotes Norcott

R. N. Conners, vice-president and general sales manager, Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has announced the promotion of R. F. Norcott to sales manager of the Chase sales organization in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Norcott, with Chase more than twelve years, was formerly a salesman in Buffalo and Chicago.

Trade Briefs

H. C. Davis, manager of the Bemis Bro. Bag Company paper specialty plant in St. Louis, Mo., has been elected president of the Industrial Bag and Cover Association.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's Florida phosphate division at Bartow, Fla., has received a safety award from Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.



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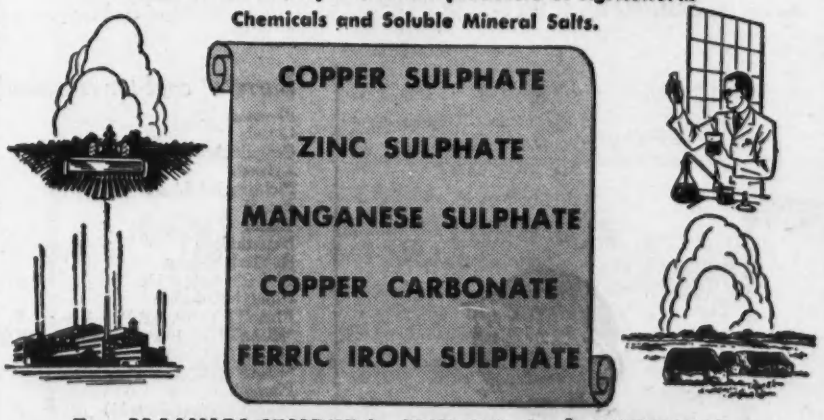
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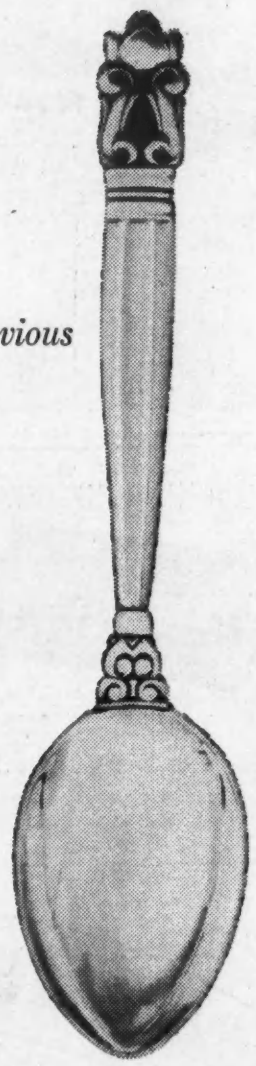

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Coal Chemicals

There was no price activity in this market last week. Whatever changes in demand levels there were, were for the most part, only slight changes. However some producers saw in these slight indications, evidence that part of the results of the steel strike were coming to the surface.

Producers said that consumers were buying the light oils in good quantities now that cokeoven material was once more becoming available. It was said that high level buying of benzol was probably an effort on the part of consumers to regain the ground lost, with respect to inventories, during the strike. The general feeling was that consumers wanted to have the additional supplies as a protection against possible shortage which may develop in the future. The most significant point of common agreement was that there will be repercussions of the strike later on. However, many producers expressed the idea that it may be anywhere from three to six or nine weeks before any significant changes are noted.

Some producers felt that there was a slight indication that the tar acids were picking up. Again, however, the small increase in activity was attributed to the protection of consumer inventories. Probably the most definite result of the strike which can be seen in any group of coal chemicals was evidenced in the market for tar basis. Pyridin and other tar bases which were short prior to the opening of the controversy, became increasingly tighter as the strike went on. Even since the strike was settled, one producer finally ran through its stock of crudes, making it impossible to deliver tar bases again until a fresh supply of crudes can be had.

Naphthalene producers did not foresee any significant changes for the domestic crude material. Aside from the fact that producers got through the controversy all right and therefore expected that they could continue to deliver while things got going again, demand from the directions of betanaphthol and phthalic anhydride has not been too good. Producers saw little chance for an increase from phthalic producers for a while. One of the problems was that consumers who use phthalic for industrial finishes had either slowed down or shut down because they lacked steel.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the estimated operating rate for the week ending August 2, was 45.4 percent of theoretical capacity for the entire industry. This was equivalent to 943,000 tons of ingots and steel for castings, compared to 317,000 tons the previous week, and 277,000 tons one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol — Producers reported that consumers were buying at a high level last week. It was felt that much of the current demand was an effort on the part of consumers to rebuild their inventories of the light oils now that they were once more becoming available. With regard to supply, producers were unable to determine whether this buying spree would tighten the market for benzol. It was too early to know how long it would last.

It was the general consensus of producers that the present levels of buying would slacken off a bit, when consumers have regained comfortable working inventories, and then they will wait until the trend of business for the rest of this year is evident. It was also said that producers have enough orders on hand to keep benzol moving as fast as it is produced, thus there might be a little competition, especially between the smaller consumers who were hardest hit by the steel strike, for whatever benzol is available until cokeoven production is back at a high level.

Creosote—Supplies were adequate for the volume of demand. Producers said that consumer requirements were fair. There was some drop in the number of calls for creosote during the steel strike, inasmuch as some railroads tie maintenance expenses to operations and the volume of traffic. Since many railway workers were laid-off for the lack of steel, the maintenance budgets were proportionately reduced, it was said, the result being a reduction in creosote requirements.

Cresols—These tar acids were beginning to show a little more activity as a result of the steel controversy. Although the strike is over, the effects of the lost production will be felt for a long time. Many consumers realizing this, were starting to buy more cresols in order to protect their present inventory position, it was said.

There were no signs that cresylic resin activity had picked up enough to increase the need for cresols. Producers felt that consumers were rebuilding their inventories as a bulwark against future possible shortages. The increased number of calls has not been of great enough proportion or duration to allow producers to judge, with assurance, their origin and future expectations. What did seem to be clear to producers was the fact that there was a noticeable increase in the buying of the cresols, whereas the activity in this market was quite slow, even during the strike.

Cresylic Acid—There has been some recognizable increase in demand for the domestic material, however, producers said that the pickup was not yet sizable. The protection of inventory positions seemed to be the motivating force behind increased consumer requests. The current supply was adequate to take care of the immediate needs of buyers.

There has been very little activity in the market for imported ADF acid. The outside of the range dropped 10c. last week making the narrower margin 85c. to $1 per pound. Importers said that even those consumers who bought just a few drums would have little difficulty in buying at the $1 price.

Naphthalene—The market for the domestic 2 degree material was about balanced last week. One producer described the supply as not short and not long, but somewhere in the middle. It was said that none of the consumers were hurt by the steel strike, insofar as naphthalene was concerned. Producers got through the controversy all right and they expected to be able to supply the material until the normal flow of naphthalene is available from cokeoven production.

There was no price change in the imported material which affected the price index, however, the range of price narrowed with a reduction of the outer limits. Importer quotations were between 4½c. per pound and 4¾c. per pound last week. Importers said that failure of hot-pressed material to tighten up as a consequence of the loss of domestic cokeoven production has brought on the past few price declines. There was no significant change in demand contributed by the steel strike, as some importers had anticipated. However, importers were hopeful that the lower price of hot-pressed naphthalene would lure consumers to the imported product.

It was said that imported naphthalene should be particularly attractive to those consumers who have easy access to our ports of entry because of the minimum freight charges.

Phenol—Supplies were ample to meet consumer requirements. Producers noticed a little pickup in phenol, as well as other tar acids, which they interpreted to be a result of the lost cokeoven production. It was said that consumers were merely trying to protect their present inventories. There has been little indication that

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
113.72	113.72	113.72	111.97

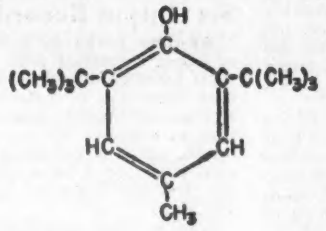
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended August 2, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	435,914
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	15,685,332
Benzol	gals.	1,555,935
Coaltar	gals.	6,992,256
Creosote oil	gals.	289,769
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,114,981
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	13,329
Toluol	gals.	304,888
Xylol	gals.	81,891

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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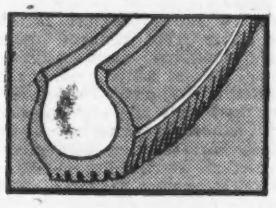

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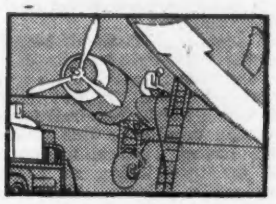

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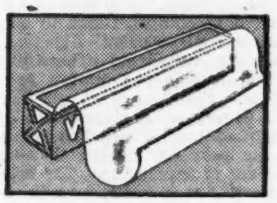

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phenolic resins and adhesives have shown a significant pickup in demand for phenol. Prices have held firm at previously established levels.

One producer reported that the loss of crudes due to the steel strike had made their supply position weak. It was said that even with the low volume of demand this producer expected to be in short supply through the month of August. However, most of the larger producers reported that their supplies were sufficient to take care of the present levels of demand, and some increases too.

Pyridin—Most producers agreed that the situation in the market for most tar bases was serious. Most critical of all was the shortage of 2 degree pyridin. Producers said that the loss of cokeoven production seriously curbed the availability of pyridin. Even prior to the strike, overall demand was greater than the total output. When the strike cut-off cokeoven production, the situation was aggravated.

One producer of tar bases, said that it was no longer able to deliver the bases now that the last trickle of crudes has stopped. Even though the strike is over, the result has been the same in this case as though it continued. The producer cannot deliver this critical item and it was expected to be a while before crude will begin to move towards producer plants.

Further complications in the picture of pyridin and the tar bases were the variety of end uses for these materials. Pyridin is used in making pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, and in waterproofing. Its use in the manufacture of isoniazid has become an added burden on the small supply available. In addition, a certain amount of the pyridin produced has also been going into the production of an insecticide to control red spiders. Although some of the uses of pyridin would be more economical, or produce a better yield if another tar base was used, it was said, consumers rely on pyridin because total production is greater than other bases.

Toluol—Producers said that this coaltar material began to move again at the end of last week. Although there was no sign that consumers were using any more of the solvent than they had in previous weeks, some producers reported an increase in demand.

It was said that present increases in demand were the outcome of consumer attempts to regain their inventory positions as a protection against shortages which might develop later. According to the consensus of producer feeling, the consumers were reacting with good reason. Most producers felt that the aftermath of the long shutdown of the cokeovens would be far more significant a month to six or nine weeks from now.

Another outlook which worried some consumers and producers alike was the future requirements of government arsenals. Both producers and consumers were unaware of the amount of nitration material which the government would need in the near future. One consumer who has been able to substitute petroleum xylol for coaltar toluol, expressed a reluctance to switch back to toluol until he can be assured of adequate supplies of the material.

Xylol—The supply picture of this light oil has not changed. Consumers were under no stress for material to be used in their present production schedules. There has been petroleum material available to take up the slack for coaltar material. However some producers reported that there was additional buying last week. It was explained that consumers were trying to protect their inventory position against future shortages.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—This isomer was no exception to the general scarcity of these tar bases. The loss of production from the cokeovens during the strike aggravated an already short supply.

A good amount of alpha has been going into the output of vinyl pyridin, which in turn is used in the production of rubber and synthetic textiles. Naturally this use of alphapicoline lessens the amount of the tar base available for other normal uses. The crux of the problem lies in the fact that the total production of this, or any other tar base, is insufficient to take care of the overall demand even during times of high production.

Anilin—There were ample supplies to take care of consumer needs. There has not been a material change in the level of demand, but producers said that there was a slight increase. Consumer requirements seemed to be a bit higher in July than they were the previous month, which producers took as an encouraging sign.

It was said that the rate of production was at a fair level. Producers felt that

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the continuous hand-to-mouth basis on which consumers have been operating for a good portion of this year was beginning to tell on their inventory positions. It was felt that much of the consumer inventory had been cut down, and there should be some replacement buying seen soon.

Maleic Anhydride — This intermediate continued to follow the course of the generally slower business trend set in the first of the year. It was said that maleic was holding up fairly well at the level to which it had dropped at the beginning of the year.

Much of the softer tones in this market have come from reduced demands for maleic modified rosin esters, pentaerythrtol esters, alkyd resins, and maleic modified drying oils. There have been no indications that any significant increases were forthcoming from any of these uses.

Monochlorobenzene — Supplies of this intermediate were quite sufficient to take care of consumer requests. Heavy consumer inventories were expected to somewhat dampen the effect of anything less than a large increase in the use of monochlorobenzene.

The levels of demand have declined since the very tight supply days of last year, and there has been no sign of significant increases. It was certain that mono would not be required for any more insecticide production this year, the producers having over-estimated the year's need for insecticides, as reported last week in this column. There seemed to be little indication that there were any increases in demand which were due to arrive from other directions of this intermediates' use. Producers therefore expected monochlorobenzene to be plentiful for some time to come.

Phthalic Anhydride—There was a definite softness in the market for this anhydride. Supplies were quite ample to meet consumer requirements. The low level of demand which has persisted during the past few months has not shown any signs of increasing. The effect of the steel strike was to improve the supply of phthalic anhydride rather than tighten it through lost production. This paradox came about because consumers were forced to cut back for the lack of steel. This situation, plus the fact that plasticizers have been slow for several months has made it difficult for producers to keep the material moving.

Producers felt that it would be a while before there would be any improvement as a result of the settlement of the steel strike. The reason for this was that it would take some time for the metal to arrive at the consuming industries and consequently allow those industries to get back into high levels of production. It was said that some of these consumers have expressed a reluctance to order materials for industrial finishes until such a time as they know that they will be able to obtain the steel.

Trade Briefs

Henry W. Bauer, of Interchemical Corporation, has been elected a director of American Cladmetals Company, Carnegie, Pa.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has shipped the 100,000th carload of potash from its mines at Carlsbad, N. M.

Coke, Chemicals from Coke Set Output Records in 1951

All-time peaks in production of coke and coal chemicals from recovery operations were attained in 1951, according to data submitted by coke producers to the Bureau of Mines. A total of 79,330,702 net tons of coke, excluding breeze, was produced, which represented a gain of 9 percent over the 1950 output and exceeded the previous maximum of 1948 by 4,468,774 tons.

As for coal chemicals obtained from cokeoven operations, production increases of 8 percent, 9 percent, and 8 percent last year over 1950 were registered for all forms of ammonia, crude light oil, and tar, respectively. These gains resulted in corresponding increases in the output of derivatives as follows:—Benzol (chemical grades), 12 percent; toluol (all grades), 12 percent; xylol, 13 percent; naphthalene, 31 percent; creosote oil, 14 percent; crude chemical oil, 41 percent; refined pyridin, 26 percent; ammonium sulphate, 8 percent, and ammonia liquor, 6 percent.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Quiet conditions prevailed in the textile and leather chemicals market last week. Business was light, reflecting the usual summer dullness. Feature of the market was the strength of flake egg albumen due to the high cost of eggs. Prices of flake albumen were lifted 5 cents per pound, while other egg derivatives were firm and unchanged. The other price change was the decline of $2 per ton for ordinary myrobalans, while other grades were without change.

Consumer inquiry for other sizing materials was limited to fill-in lots for immediate requirements. Trading in tapioca flour continued inactive due to the increased cost of shipments from primary centers. Offers from Brazil were scarce and prompt shipments of Java medium grades were considered too high. Light stocks on spot were closely held and the market was a nominal affair. Potato starch remained steady, though quiet. Scarcity of domestic starch was offset by the availability of imported starch for immediate shipment. This has kept prices of domestic from soaring. Sago flour for shipment from the Far East also was higher, while spot market was unchanged. Interest was slow for both spot and forward delivery.

Tanners showed less interest in tanning material replacements, having placed a good volume of business for prompt shipment a month ago. Primary markets remained steady, despite reduced buying interest. Improved sentiment has developed in the tanning trade since the leather market has become stabilized and prices have advanced from the low point reached last Spring. Shoe production during the first seven month of 1952 was estimated by Tanners Council at 289,709,000 pairs, 1.9 percent greater than during the same period last year. Civilian shoe output alone was placed at 5 percent during the seven month period.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, ord., $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
104.45	106.00	105.94	97.83

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Business was reported slow. Moderate quantities were moved, however, against current contracts. Quotations were without change.

Bichromates — This market remained steady, despite quiet demand. Deliveries against contracts continued in fair request. Supplies were ample. Prices were maintained at former levels for all grades.

Sodium Acetate—Consuming inquiry for replacements was inactive, which is usual at this season. Quotations were unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Demand was spotty and confined to immediate requirements. Slight improvement was noted from the textile trade, but the volume was still limited. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sulphonated Oils—This market was quiet and unchanged. Prices of most oils were steady, except castor and tallow.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumer demand for albumin continued fairly active for prompt delivery, while dried soluble blood was inactive. Albumin was maintained at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Dried soluble blood was unchanged at 17c. to 18c. per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Business was reported fair and spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were without change and steady for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, $8.68, same basis. Less carlots, 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—New business was restricted to immediate delivery. Market however, remained steady at former levels. Pearl was quoted $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powdered, $7.41, same basis. Visible corn supply dropped 2,706,000 bushels to 19,492,000 bushels for the week ended July 28, compared with 34,380,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market continued strong, with the high cost of eggs. The price range of flake was increased to $2.55 to $2.63 per pound, depending upon seller, and powder to $2.59 to $2.67 per pound, same basis. Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Technical was unchanged and steady at $1.02 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

The quantity of liquid egg produced during June totaled 47,912,000 pounds, compared with 49,579,000 pounds in June last year and the 1946-50 average of 91,025,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantities used for immediate consumption and freezing were larger than last year, but smaller for drying. Dried egg production during June totaled 1,427,000 pounds, compared with 2,652,000 pounds in June last year and the average of 12,946,000 pounds. Production consisted of 155,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 595,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 677,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during June last year consisted of 1,643,000 pounds of dried whole, 411,000 pounds of dried albumen, and 598,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—Prices were unchanged and firm at the recent advance. Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for prompt requirements. Yolk ranged from $1.11 to $1.15 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Yolk production in June was reported at 677,000 pounds, compared with 598,000 pounds June last year.

Potato Starch—Light trading was reported for immediate delivery. Market remained steady. Supplies of domestic starch were limited at mills and occasional carlots were quoted nominally at 10½c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine. Imported starch was unchanged at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, spot, duty paid. Stocks on the spot ranged from 10¼c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse depending upon seller and quantity.

Sago Flour — Primary market was stronger and shipments were raised to 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Supplies on spot were inactive and unchanged. Raw was held at 7¼c. to 7¾c., and refined, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—High cost of replacements from primary markets kept importers on the sidelines. Offers for shipment from Brazil were practically nil. AAA grade from Java was quoted at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, August-September shipment, with little buying interest. Limited stocks on spot were quoted nominally. High grade Brazilian ranged from 10c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse and medium, 9½c. to 10c. per pound, as to seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Firm conditions prevailed in this market and demand thus far this summer has been fairly active. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Cutch—Market remained steady, despite slackening of consumer inquiry for replacements. Offers for shipment were firm at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Divi Divi—This market continued quiet. Shipments were unchanged and held at $70 to $72 per ton, exdock, according to grade.

Mangrove Bark—Primary markets were steady, despite lack of buying interest. South American bark was well held at $60 per ton exdock, and African at $78 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Trading was reported quiet. Ordinary J1's were easier and quoted at $45 per ton, exdock, while other grades were unchanged and steady. Assorted were maintained at $48 per ton and crushed at $65 to $66 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—Prompt and forward shipments were unchanged and firm. Trading was slow. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis.

Valonia—Interest in replacements was quiet. Shipments were quotably unchanged and steady. Cups were held at $65 per ton, exdock and beards, $88 to $89 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, plus duty, as to seller.

Wattle—Trading was inactive. Primary market remained unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract was held at 11⅛c. and East African, 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

A summer lull prevailed over the market last week as far as price activity was concerned. Thymol was reduced 35 cents per pound. Most trade observers conceded that the inroads which lower priced imported thymol had been making in the market here were the main reason for the reduction although the move was in keeping with an effort on the part of producers to stimulate additional consumer interest in the item. Blackstrap molasses, feed grade, was reduced ¼c. per gallon.

Castor beans continued to be quoted nominally although at a somewhat lower figure than heretofore. Argols were offered at a price which was the lowest in over a year. Tartrate producers reported that demand for tartaric acid and cream of tartar was not overwhelming by any means. The cheapness and plenitude of citric acid has done much to cut into the consumption of tartaric acid, it was said. Furthermore, the domestic acid and the salt have considerable competition from lower priced imports. As a result, trading in argols has reached an ebb and prices were expected to soften further in view of market conditions.

Agar prices have firmed considerably due to the upsurge in demand in evidence over the past few months. Six months ago dealers were wondering how much agar would be carried over. At present, some importers have had to withdraw from the spot market in order to conserve available stocks and accommodate contract customers. Prices have climbed substantially as stocks have gotten shorter.

Several items in this market have been released from inventory control by the National Production Authority. Among these were chloroform, ethylene oxide, hexylresorcinol, phenothiazine and sebacic acid. In every case an improved supply position was said to be responsible for the release order.

Total output of medicinals in 1951 hit the all time high of 73,000,000 pounds according to the United States Tariff Commission. This, it was stated, represented an increase of 49 percent over the output of 49,000,000 pounds in 1950. Sales in 1951 totaled 57,000,000 pounds, valued at $503,000,000, compared with 45,000,000 pounds, valued at $356,000,000 in 1950—an increase of 27 percent in quantity and 41 percent in value.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for this material was said to be good although down from levels earlier this year. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry. Production of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) during 1951 totaled 13,000,000 pounds compared with the 11,000,000 pounds turned out during the previous year according to the Tariff Commission. These statistics were said to be more than 95 percent complete. Complete statistics on the production of this and other medicinals in 1951 will be given in a final report to be issued at a later date, the Commission stated.

Agar—Demand for agar in the past few months has shown a surprising pickup. Several dealers in the material were caught short by the unexpected surge in demand with the result that the supply on spot was growing tighter daily. Some dealers have withdrawn from the market temporarily in order to stretch out their stocks in accommodating contract customers.

As far as could be determined, the increased demand for agar was not due to any new source of consumption but rather to a general increase from established sources. The price of Kobe No. 1 strip agar was currently quoted in a range from $1.75 to $2.25 per pound while the powdered 30 mesh material was quoted from $2.25 to $2.50 per pound, on the same basis.

Antibiotics—In a report recently released, the United States Tariff Commission summed up production of antibiotics in this country during the year past. Total production of antibiotics for medicinal purposes in 1951 was 1,286,000 pounds —433,000 pounds more than the output reported for 1950. Sales in 1951 totaled 1,055,000 pounds, valued at $317,058,000, compared with 712,000 pounds, valued at $214,193,000 in 1950.

The Commission reported that production of penicillin salts in 1951 amounted to 625,000 pounds (319 trillion international units) compared with 419,000 pounds (220 trillion international units) in 1950.

Production of dihydrostreptomycin in 1951 was 315,000 pounds. The combined output of other antibiotics such as aureomycin, chloroamphenicol, and terramycin, totaled 307,000 pounds in 1951; sales of these same products amounted to 268,000 pounds, valued at $133,000,000. In 1951, production of antibiotics for animal-feed supplements totaled 236,000 pounds; sales were 196,000 pounds, valued at $17,532,000.

An expansion goal for penicillin, providing for an annual capacity of 600,000,000,000,000 units by January 1, 1955, was announced recently by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator for program and requirements, Defense Production Administration. This represents an expansion of about 350,000,000,000,000 units over the capacity of about 250,000,000,000,000 units on January 1, 1951. Of this capacity, 25,000,000,000,000 units were completed in 1950.

DPA pointed out that penicillin was highly essential not only for the military program, but also for civilian health. It is of prime importance for treating battle casualties. The death rate from wounds has been reduced to the lowest point in history largely because of it. It also has cut the death rate resulting from pneumonia, meningitis and many other diseases.

Argols—Trade in argols was very quiet and the price of offerings from abroad has dropped substantially in the past few months. Sizable inventories were reportedly in the hands of tartrate manufacturers while the demand fo rtartaric acid, cream of tartar and other compounds derived from argols was fair at best. In particular was the consumption of tartaric acid down since consumers were using the lower priced and plentiful citric acid wherever possible in their manufacturing operations. Furthermore domestic producers were faced with the competition of imported tartaric acid and cream of tartar which have been offered at spot for several cents per pound below the domestically manufactured material which had been made from high priced argols bought early this year. The current price on argols was $26 per 100 kilos for material of 50% minimum tartrate content, the price being on a 100 percent basis.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for this solvent was fair at best. Some producers felt that consumer inquiry had reached a very low point. There were several factors which have influenced this situation. Foremost was the general lapse in industrial activity which has been carried over from last year. During 1951, heavy production in consumer items resulted in a substantial carryover into this year. This resulted in the curtailment of operations in many industries producing items such as appliances, refrigerators, stoves and so on. This hit lacquer manufacturers hard but they still had the auto industry which is said to be the largest consumer of industrial finishes in the country. The eight week steel strike just concluded has forced the shutdown of several auto plants and the drastic curtailment of operations in many others.

The result has been a substantial drop in the consumption of lacquers with an accompanying decline in the use of lacquer solvents of which butanol is a major item. Prices remained unchanged and two reductions to date this year have failed to stir consumer interest to any great degree.

Castor Oil—There was virtually no activity in the castor bean market. Quotations heard were nominal at $170 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended July 31, 1952, totaled 1,284,300 pounds compared to the 1,053,300 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports aggregated 1,008,000 pounds while no oil was landed during the corresponding week in 1951. Total imports of castor beans at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

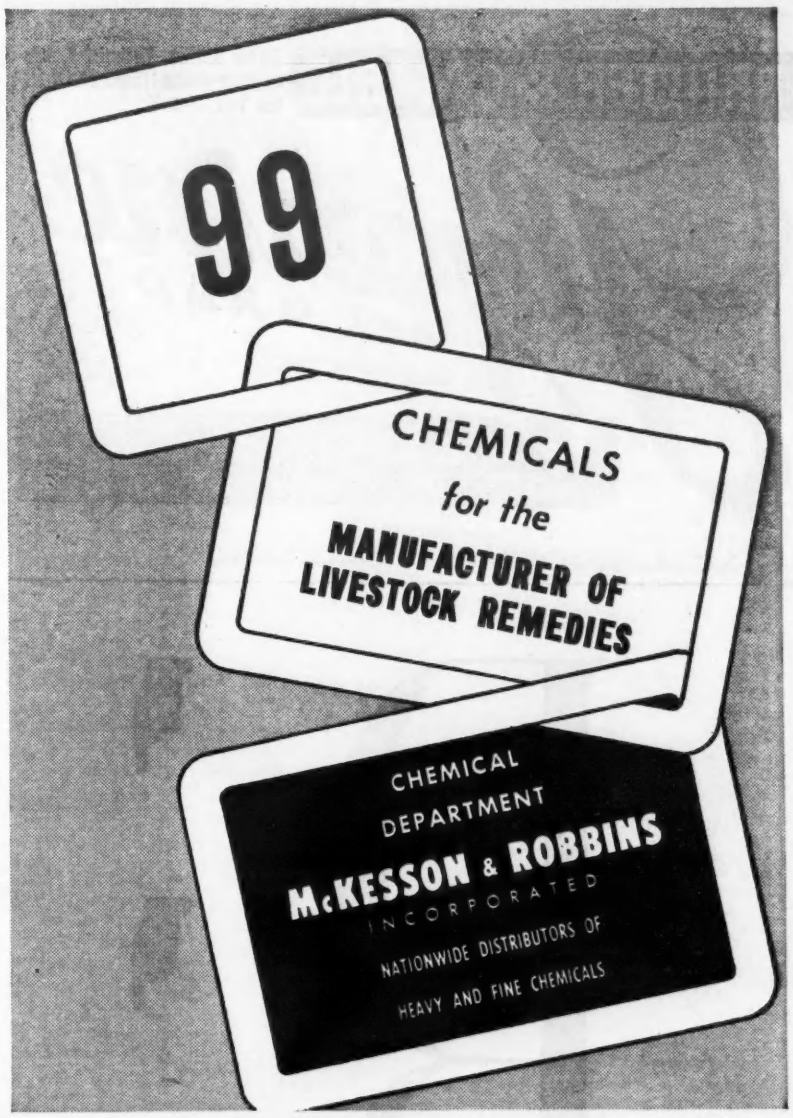
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ¼c. per gal.
Thymol, 35c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
95.77	96.07	96.35	101.28

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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these ports since the first of the year amounted to 85,934,600 pounds compared to the 110,774,150 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date total 47,089,450 pounds compared to the 47,402,210 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1951.

Chloroform—Demand for this solvent was fair according to producers. Supplies were more than ample for current demand and prices continued unchanged. There was some difficulty in supplying drum quantities of this solvent due to the limited availability of tin-lined drums. Chloroform was one of about thirty chemicals recently removed from control of inventory order No. 1 by the National Production Authority. It was also removed from the NPA's list of designated scarce materials.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was said to be excellent. Of course much of the increase in demand over that earlier in the year was due to seasonal influence. The particularly hot summer to date has had soft drink producers working at peak schedules with a resultant high consumption of the acid in the manufacture of their product. In addition the high cost of tartaric acid has turned many consumers of that product to the lower priced citroic acid. Producers of citroic reported that their facilities were capable of producing sufficient acid to meet any anticipated demand. Prices were unchanged.

Production of citric acid in Argentina is by one plant in Tucuman, which, despite Government assistance, did not reach the target figure established by the first Five Year Plan for the chemical industry. The balance of requirements for use in making wine, soft drinks, pharmaceutical products, and cheese must be imported.

Glycerin—Crude glycerin remained quite firm at 22c. per pound for soaplye with very little material available. Saponification crude was also nominal at 24c. per pound in tanks. Despite the loss of considerable refined glycerin from the market as a result of the eleven week strike, now settled, in synthetic glycerin producing facilities, producers were generally of the opinion that production will be sufficient to accommodate consumers in the coming month. A considerable inventory of refined glycerin had been on hand when the strike in synthetic glycerin started and producers were able to work off this material in filling orders. Supplies were expected to remain tight for several weeks, at any rate and by then industrial activity will begin its seasonal pickup, it was hoped. Refined prices held steady and the threat of any increase appeared to be over due to the resumption of synthetic production, it was said.

Molasses—Prices for cane blackstrap declined ¼c. per gallon in tanks at most points last week. At New Orleans, the price ranged from 16¼c. to 16½c. per gallon. On the west coast the price for

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cane blackstrap came down $2 per ton from $30 to $28. An increased demand for feed molasses was reported in the Gulf area. East coast demand continued slow while on the west coast, inquiry was good. Supplies of feed molasses were adequate at all points.

Production of cane blackstrap in Cuba as of July 15, 1952, totaled 395,500,000 gallons according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of the same date in 1951, production was 287,800,000 gallons. The yield of blackstrap per short ton of raw sugar as of July 15, 1952, was 49.7 gallons. The blackstrap yield as of the same date in 1951 was 44.9 gallons. As of July 15, 1952, all but 4 mills had completed grinding operations.

The Cuban Sugar Institute announced recently the sale of at least 40,000,000 gallons of molasses to a New Orleans concern. It said that the company agreed to take a minimum of 5,000,000 gallons and a maximum of 8,000,000 gallons monthly for eight months.

Milk Powder—The market was steady to firm in nonfat dry milk solids. Offerings were light to moderate but ample on spray process and short on roller process. Prices were unchanged. Purchases by the CCC from July 17 to 23 inclusive totaled 2,126,720 pounds at 17c. per pound bringing the cumulative total to 22,614,738 pounds to date this year.

In dry whole milk, the market was steady to firm. Offerings were relatively lighter while demand was good. Roller process was firm.

Dry whole milk production in May at 11,250,000 pounds was the second lowest for the month since 1943, down 28 percent from last year and down 34 percent from the 5-year May average. January-May production, totaling 44,335,000 pounds, was 36 percent less than for the same months in 1951. Spray-dried production of 10,500,000 pounds in May was 29 percent smaller than May last year and 33 percent smaller than the 5-year May average. Production in the first 5 months of 1952 totaled 41,300,000 pounds, a decline of 37 percent from output in the same months in 1951. Roller-dried whole milk production at 750,000 pounds was down 17 percent from May last year and 51 percent from the 5-year May average. January-May production aggregated 3,035,000 pounds, a decline of 35 percent from the same months in 1951.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture announced July 24 that distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended July 19, 1952, totaled 165,826 short tons, raw value, compared to 115,791 tons during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to date aggregated 4,500,410 short tons, raw value, compared to 4,489,620 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding period in 1951.

Sulpha Drugs—Demand for the sulpha drugs in general could be described as fair although some were going better than others. Supplies were ample for current inquiry. The output of sulpha drugs in 1951 increased to 6,000,000 pounds from the 5,000,000 pounds reported for 1950. These figures are from a Tariff Commission report which states that they are more than 95 percent complete for the year of 1951.

Thymol—The price of thymol was reduced 35c. per pound last week in the second price drop this item has taken this year. The move was attributed largely to the competition offered domestic producers by low priced imported material. The current price for domestic thymol ranged from $3.25 to $3.30 per pound in 50 pound lots. Some imported material was reportedly available here at $3.15 per pound.

Trypsin—Demand for this material was fair although its expanding usage was expected by some observers to increase its consumption in the future. Trypsin is an enzyme from the pancreas which has the faculty of digesting dead tissue without affecting healthy tissue. It has been demonstrated that trypsin could be used in the treatment of tuberculosis empyema. Additional uses have been illustrated in the digestion of necrotic protein tissue in abscesses, burns, gangrene, lacerated wounds and other conditions where such tissues promotes infection and prevents healing.

The current price for pharmaceutical trypsin in 1:80 proportion is $5.00 per pound. Crude trypsin is used in the manufacture of heparin.

Schenley Labs Adds Barron

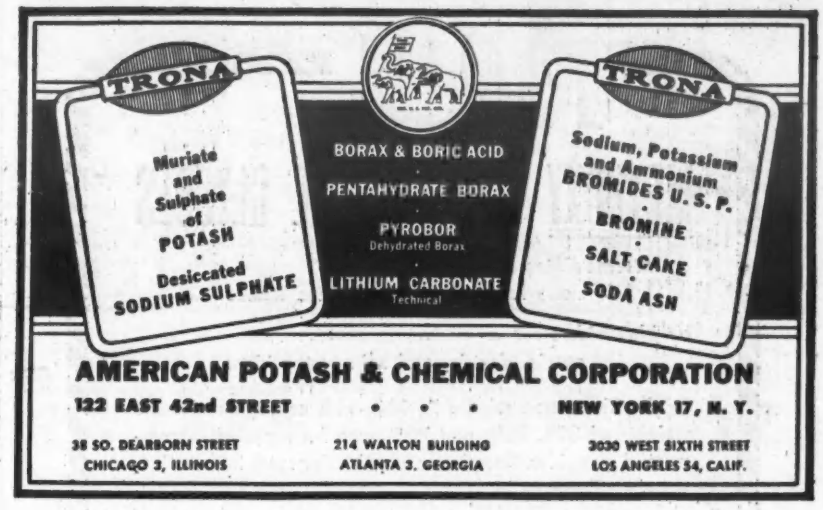
Lawrence E. Barron has been named to the staff of the microbiology department at Schenley Laboratories, Inc., at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Mr. Barron was formerly associated with the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, Baltimore, Md.

Fair Trade Group Seeking No Changes in McGuire Act

Friends of fair trade do not intend to petition congress for any amendments to the McGuire act, restoring the effectiveness of the state fair trade laws, unless a supreme court decision makes it necessary, according to Dr. John W. Dargavel, chairman of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade and executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The statement, which appears in the current issue of the bureau's "Fair Trade Newsletter," says, "Unless the court of the last resort says that the Wentling decision is not covered by the McGuire act, Dr. Dargavel announces that the friends of fair trade, deeply appreciative of the action of congress and the President, have no intention of going back to seek any amendments to the McGuire act.

"To develop public support of fair trade is now up to all the friends of fair trade," the bureau publication concludes. "Congress and the President have acted on behalf of small business and we are all deeply grateful. But this crisis has shown that we cannot take fair trade for granted. Its preservation is up to us."



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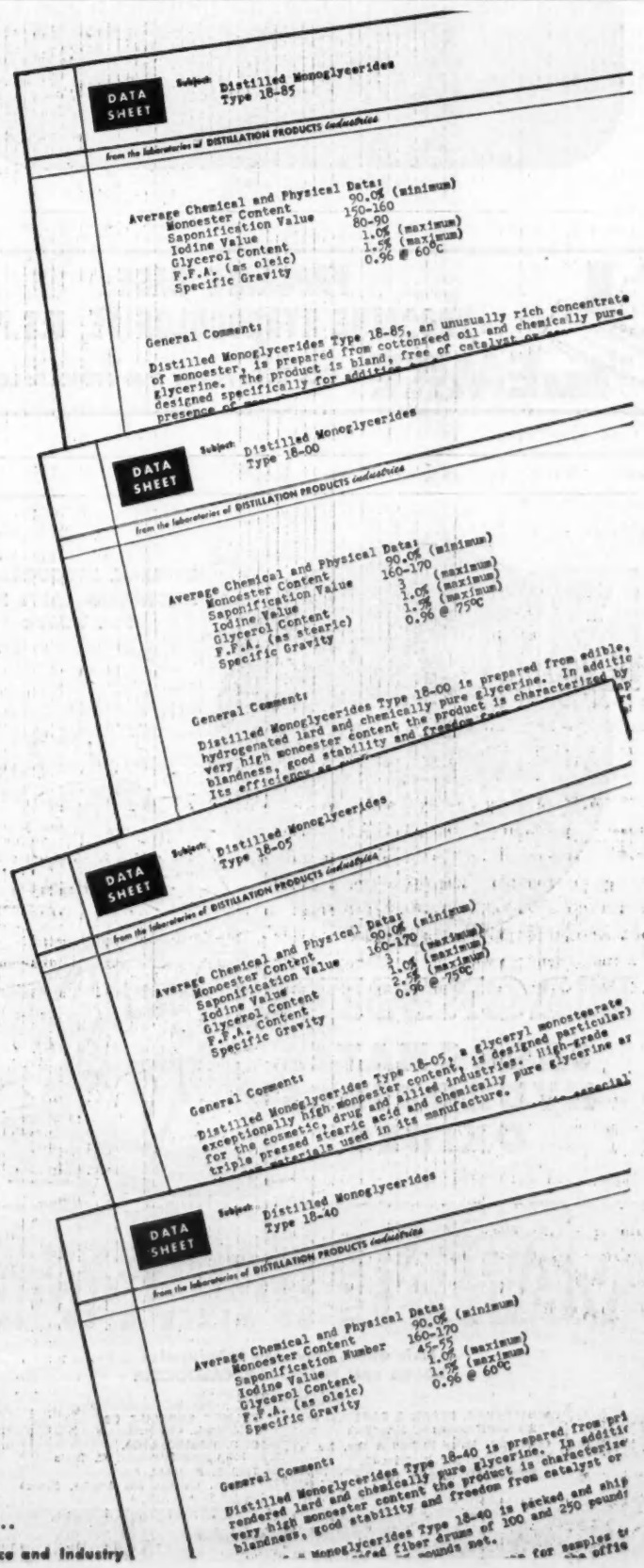
NOW AVAILABLE are DPi 90% "monos" of cottonseed oil, lard, and stearic acid. We can also produce—in the quantities you desire—monoglycerides from soybean oil, from various greases and tallows, from castor oil, coconut oil, peanut oil, and from other fatty raw materials (perhaps from your own by-products).

Send for test samples or, better still, let's arrange to discuss your specific qualitative and quantitative needs for monoglycerides.

Write, wire, or phone *Distillation Products Industries,* 729 Ridge Road West, Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company). Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies & Co., Los Angeles and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.


DATA SHEET
Subject: Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-85
from the laboratories of DISTILLATION PRODUCTS industries
Average Chemical and Physical Data:
Monoester Content 90.0% (minimum)
Saponification Value 150-160
Iodine Value 80-90
Glycerol Content 1.0% (maximum)
F.F.A. (as oleic) 1.5% (maximum)
Specific Gravity 0.96 @ 60°C
General Comments:
Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-85, an unusually rich concentrate of monoester, is prepared from cottonseed oil and chemically pure glycerine. The product is bland, free of catalyst or
designed specifically for additive
presence of
DATA SHEET
Subject: Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-00
from the laboratories of DISTILLATION PRODUCTS industries
Average Chemical and Physical Data:
Monoester Content 90.0% (minimum)
Saponification Value 160-170
Iodine Value 3 (maximum)
Glycerol Content 1.0% (maximum)
F.F.A. (as stearic) 1.5% (maximum)
Specific Gravity 0.96 @ 75°C
General Comments:
Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-00 is prepared from edible, hydrogenated lard and chemically pure glycerine. In additio
very high monoester content the product is characterized by
blandness, good stability and freedom
Its efficiency as
DATA SHEET
Subject: Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-05
from the laboratories of DISTILLATION PRODUCTS industries
Average Chemical and Physical Data:
Monoester Content 90.0% (minimum)
Saponification Value 160-170
Iodine Value 3 (maximum)
Glycerol Content 1.0% (maximum)
F.F.A. Content 2.5% (maximum)
Specific Gravity 0.96 @ 75°C
General Comments:
Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-05, a glyceryl monostearate exceptionally high monoester content, is designed particular for the cosmetic, drug and allied industries. High-grade triple pressed stearic acid and chemically pure glycerine as
materials used in its manufacture.
DATA SHEET
Subject: Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-40
from the laboratories of DISTILLATION PRODUCTS industries
Average Chemical and Physical Data:
Monoester Content 90.0% (minimum)
Saponification Number 160-170
Iodine Value 45-55
Glycerol Content 1.0% (maximum)
F.F.A. (as oleic) 1.5% (maximum)
Specific Gravity 0.96 @ 60°C
General Comments:
Distilled Monoglycerides Type 18-40 is prepared from pri
rendered lard and chemically pure glycerine. In additio
very high monoester content the product is characterize
blandness, good stability and freedom from catalyst or
Monoglycerides Type 18-40 is packed and ship
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Export Price Regulation Jurisdiction Is Clarified

The Office of Price Stabilization last week made clear that the export regulation, Ceiling Price Regulation 61, has covered since August 6, 1951, export sales and sales for export of certain manufacturers. These are the manufacturers subject to the provisions of the manufacturers' general ceiling price regulation, CPR 22, and the machinery and related manufactured goods regulation, CPR 30.

The clarification is provided under CPR 22, amendment 51, and CPR 30, amendment 35, both effective August 1. Reason for the OPS actions is information available to the agency that some manufacturers are not using the applicable regulation—CPR 61—to establish ceilings on export sales and sales for export.

The agency explained that the machinery regulation, CPR 30, was issued on May 4, 1951, and that the general manufacturers' regulation, CPR 22, was issued on April 25, 1951. As to export sales and sales for export, both regulations were superseded by the export regulation, CPR 61, effective on August 6, 1951. Under this regulation, manufacturers compute their ceiling prices, generally, by adding certain historical markups and costs of exportation to domestic ceiling prices.

Wetting Agent Prices Reduced by Carbide

A price reduction of 6 cents per pound on "Tergitol" wetting agent 7 was announced August 1 by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

The new schedule in the eastern territory (east of Idaho, Utah and Arizona) calls for 36 cents per pound, drums, carload, and 37 cents per pound, drums, less than carload lots. Prices in the western territory, which comprises the area west of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, are 2 cents per pound higher. All c.l. and l.c.l. shipments are in non-returnable drums, f.o.b. delivery point of rail carrier nearest point of destination.

US Expands duPont Suit

Federal District Judge Walter J. La Buy, of Chicago, last week granted permission to the federal government to amend its antitrust suit against the duPont industrial organization, so as to add 115 individuals and one corporate defendant to the original three individual and five corporate defendants. Included among the individuals are fifty-nine minors. The entire list is made up of relatives, either by blood or marriage, of Lammot duPont, who died July 24, and his brothers, Irenee and Pierre. They were the three original individual defendants. The additional corporate defendant named is the Wilmington Trust Company, Wilmington, Del., in which the majority of voting stock is held directly or indirectly by the individual defendants.

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OPS Extends Exemption Of Copper Price Curbs

The Office of Price Stabilization has extended the exemption from price control of certain copper refined from ores, concentrates and raw materials purchased and imported between May 8 and June 16, 1952. Amendment 21 to GOR 9, issued June 25, 1952, in effect exempted from price control certain imported copper and copper made from imported raw materials purchased and delivered after June 16, 1952, in accordance with a directive of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

OPS said that it has been determined that some refiners and custom smelters purchased imported copper bearing raw materials under contract commitments obligating them to pay a price for the copper content on the basis of prices published for the month succeeding the month when delivery is made. Accordingly, these refiners and smelters are required to pay the June published prices for these imported raw materials received during May, 1952, and after May 8, 1952, the date on which the Chilean government terminated its agreement to sell to the United States part of its copper output at 27½ cents a pound.

It was not the intention of OPS to require any absorption of the increased cost to these refiners and smelters after May 8, 1952, and accordingly the original amendment has been changed to extend the exemption to purchases and deliveries of these imported raw materials after May 8, 1952, rather than after June 16, 1952, as originally provided.

Drug Wholesalers in 1951 Up in Sales, Net Profits

The wholesale drug industry last year showed an increase of 11.6 percent in sales, giving it a net profit before taxes of 4.1 percent, a survey by the National Wholesale Druggists Association reveals. These gains, NWDA pointed out, were made despite a boost of 11.7 percent in operating expenses for the year. This year, however, it was noted, increased federal income taxes to the extent of nearly 53 percent reduced the actual net to less than 2 cents per dollar of sales.

The NWDA study entitled, "Survey of 1951 Operations of Service Wholesale Druggists," was based on figures supplied by 187 out of 247 association members. The index of wholesale drug sales for 1951 stood at 263 as compared to 100 for 1941. The index of operating expenses moved up correspondingly to 262.5.

Total wages and salaries in wholesale drug operations accounted for 63.3 percent of all operating expenses. Total delivery and trucking expenses, NWDA said, are now more than double 1941 levels, figured as a percent of sales.

Armour Glycerin Sales Now Headed by Rooney

John E. Rooney, Jr., has been appointed sales manager of the glycerin department for Armour & Co., Chicago. He previously had been western regional manager. Mr. Rooney has been with the Armour auxiliaries since 1937, starting as a messenger and later becoming a soap salesman. He joined the glycerin department in 1948.

Merck Strike Settled

A ninety-day strike against Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., by 1,800 employes represented by the Employes Organization of Merck, an independent union, was settled July 29. About 3,200 other employes worked throughout the strike. There is no basic pay increase involved in the agreement, which runs to October 1, 1953. Provision is made for opening wage discussions in February, 1953. Terms of the pact include group life insurance without cost to the employe; double time and one-half for work on holidays, and a cost-of-living allowance of 1 cent an hour for each 1.14-point rise in the Consumers Price Index.

Arner Has New Inspection Machine

An inspection machine that permits examination of both sides of medical tablets without turning them over by hand has been developed by the Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Carlton F. Zimmerman, technical director, said with the new machine two inspectors can check as many as 500,000 tablets for chipping and discoloration in an eight-hour day.

Schenley Labs Awards Grant

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., has announced a grant of $17,000 to the Langbord Virus Laboratory at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, for anti-virus research. The studies will be made by Dr. B. A. Briody, recently appointed director of the virus laboratory.

MSA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

The following procurement authorizations were issued during July by the Mutual Security Agency to foreign governments for the purchase of products in the area of the chemical industry:—

To Denmark—$409,000 for petroleum products from Latin America.

To France—$15,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Germany—$629,000 for copper products from the United States; $750,000 for aluminum products from Canada, and $760,000 for crude oil from Latin America.

To Greece—$150,000 for industrial chemicals, and $20,000 for copper products from the United States.

To Italy—$340,000 for copper products and $430,000 for aviation gasoline from the United States.

To Turkey—$351,000 for agricultural pesticides, $139,000 for medicinal preparations, and $43,000 for chemicals from the United States.

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AMINOACETIC ACID—6 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—1 ck, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—25 bbls, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Miragoane
ANILIN DYES—9 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
36 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
4 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
1 dm, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Hamburg
13 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
ANIMAL WAX—1 bg, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
ANISE OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Amsterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,122 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
REGULUS—250 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
952 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—207 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
705 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
256 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—2,142 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ASBESTOS FIBER—44 bgs, H P Goedert, Genoa
ATROPINE SULPHATE—2 cs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne
BAUXITE ORE—3,801 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
238 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Tembladora
BAY OIL—1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Roseau
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Roseau
1 dm, Laudier Fils Inc, Roseau
1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Roseau
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Roseau
BEESWAX—135 bgs, John P Eberhart, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
144 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
80 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
13 bgs, General Import Distr, Havana
15 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
11 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
100 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
97 bgs, J H Schroder, Lisbon
107 bgs, T Grant, Djibouti
49 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Talcahuano
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, Avia Co, Bangkok
BERYL ORE—686 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Rio de Janeiro
BERYLLIUM ORE—220 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Lisbon
BETA, GAMA PICOLIN—7 dms, Rotterdam
BILE, OX—1 bbl, J M Rogers Co, Madras
CAFFEINE—10 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
20 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, American Aromatics Inc, Tandjong Priok
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Tandjong Priok
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tandjong Priok
1 dm, Tandjong Priok
CANDELILLA WAX—350 bgs, Tampico
CARNAUBA WAX—100 bgs, WM Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Melbourne
197 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—70 bls, Hamburg
CASTOR BEANS—364 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
1,720 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
112 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Calcutta
2,862 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Djibouti
153 bgs, African Produce Trading Corp, Djibouti
2,600 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Maceio
361 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cap Haitien
390 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
OIL—100 tons, Antwerp
200 tons, Recife
150 tons, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
3,613 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Leghorn
2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CLOVES—25 bgs, Astrin Bros, London
100 bgs, East India Trading Co, Marseille
200 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Marseille
COALTAR DYES—1 bbl, C A Haynes, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—407 tons, Lever Bros Co, Manila
259 tons, Zimmerman Alderson Carr Co, Manila
COD OIL—20 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
COPAIBA BALSAM—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
13 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—90 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—1,223 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
76 bgs, Callao
COTTON LINTERS—100 bls, M E Schoen Corp, Karachi
5,264 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp
2,270 bls, Kauders Steuber Co, Itajai
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, Chase National Bank, Barcelona
CYANIDE PRECIPITATES—9 cs, Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, Puna
DAMMAR GUM—100 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Tandjong Priok
63 cs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—1,789 bgs, H C Bughouse, Tampico
3,000 bgs, American Molasses Co, Havana
[illegible] Co, Havana
1,360 bgs, Tampico
DIISOBUTYLXANTHIN—10 cks, Antwerp
EUCALYPTUS OIL—37 dms, Commercial Banking of Sydney, Melbourne
27 dms, Chemical Bank, Lisbon
EUPHORBIA—30 bls, Parke Davis & Co, Tuticorin
FENNEL SEED—58 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
68 bgs, Mutual Soice Co, Marseille
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—300 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Talcahuano
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
207,722 bbls, Hess, Inc, Punta Cardon
69,037 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Curacao
99,529 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
72,130 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
60,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
[illegible] bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GELATIN—49 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
[illegible] bgs, Antwerp
100 dms, B Young & Co, London
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
GINGER ROOT—122 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
115 bgs, Landes & Balint, Kingston
53 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
56 bgs, H H Old & Co, Kingston
87 bgs, J A Manton Co, Kingston
448 bgs, John Holt & Co, Dakar
99 bgs, Frame & Co, Dakar
404 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Dakar
GLANDS—247 bgs, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
GLUE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—568 seroons, H Remis & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
54 bdls, John Gorvers, Barranquilla
132 bls, Havana
GRAINS OF PARADISE—60 bgs, Wm H Muller, Dakar
GUAIACWOOD OIL—40 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—10,341 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HELLEBORE ROOT—14 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
KARAYA GUM—128 bgs, Steinhall & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
122 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
307 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
368 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Bombay
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
LICORICE ROOT—107 bgs, Lattakia
LIME OIL—2 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, Port Au Prince
LINSEED EXPELLERS—6,995 bgs, North American Continental Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
313 bgs, Bank of N Y, Barcelona
124 bgs, Genoa
MACE—7 cs, Wessels Kulen Kampff & Co, Castries
14 cs, A C Dunn, St Georges
25 cs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, St Georges
MAGNESITE—2,256 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—100 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—109 cks, Henry Sundheimer Co, Rotterdam
36 cks, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—1,490 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Esmeralda
1,355 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Bahia
1,650 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Cristobal
EXTRACT—567 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
30 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokahama
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—109 dms, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
MILK POWDER—1,000 bgs, J H Hobson Co, Gothenburg
MOLASSES—240,330 gals, American Molasses Co, Havana
1,637 tons, Rouen
MONTAN WAX—300 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
200 bgs, Innis Speiden, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—202 bgs, American Union Transport, Valparaiso
666 bgs, Wm D Neuberg, Liverpool
NICKEL FORMATE—20 kgs, Firstoline Corp, Hamburg
SULPHATE—100 bgs, Leviant Co, London
NUTMEGS—20 bgs, Wessels Kulemkampff & Co, Castries
300 bgs, Landes & Balint, St Georges
50 bgs, Wm E Martin Co, St Georges
27 bgs, Landes & Balint, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—200 bgs, London
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Capitol Grocery Co, Marseille
80 dms, J L Sclafani, Marseille
30 dms, B Filipone & Co, Marseille
320 dms, Schroder Bros, Marseille
25 dms, Conway Import Co, Marseille
125 dms, Caruso Products, Marseille
100 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Marseille
300 dms, Albert N Cory, Marseille
125 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Marseille
50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Marseille
50 dms, Chicago Macaroni Co, Marseille
90 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Marseille
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
PAPAIN—29 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—7,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
400 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
100 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,300 bls, Garden Supply Sales Corp, Bremen
PENICILLIN—3 dms, Bristol Labs, Antwerp
PROCAINE—38 ctns, E R Squibb & Sons, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
120 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
240 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
520 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
960 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
320 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
320 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
420 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
192 bgs, Volkart Bros, Bombay
528 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
24 bgs, M Golodetz, Hamburg
160 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Cochin
400 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
720 bgs, Cochin
PETITGRAIN OIL—50 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
50 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—39,976 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
103,662 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
124,413 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
120,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
206,240 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PIMENTO BERRIES—50 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLYVINYL ACETATE—20 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—400 bgs, Manco Int, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—1,461 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
894 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
4,559 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
34,556 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
7,970 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
5,680 bgs, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—89 flks, G Jiminez, Vera Cruz
100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
500 bbls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—150 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
RESORCINOL—3 dms, Ralph L Evans, Hamburg
ROSIN GUM—4 kgs, Hercules Powder Corp, London
SAFROL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
SASSAFRAS OIL—15 dms, Ungerer & Co, Yokohama
1,150 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
1,700 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
SEEDLAC — 250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
245 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
800 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—75 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
PODS—15 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Cristobal
329 bgs, J Prio, Cristobal
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Cristobal
947 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
66 bgs, R J Spitz, Cristobal
494 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
367 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Kobe
25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
27 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
40 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
21 cs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
SODIUM CHLORITE, POWDER—16 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Washine National Sands, Hamburg
SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
20 bbls, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SULPHAMERAZINE—2 cs, Antwerp
TALC—3,345 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANTALITE ORE—8 dms, Windsor Intern Co, Sydney
TEAWASTE—1,796 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
617 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
2,013 bgs, Rotterdam
THYMOL—12 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
TOLU BALSAM—15 cs, Barranquilla
TUNG OIL—1,304 tons, North American Continental Co, Buenos Aires
99 dms, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
69 tons, Santos
TUNU GUM—265 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cristobal
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, George Lueders & Co, Marseille
37 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
22 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tandjong Priok
10 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tandjong Priok
17 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—4,146 bgs, Brown Bros, Rotterdam
WHITING—800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—227 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
102 bgs, Holden Intern Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Nelson Eliscu Metals Corp, Lisbon
200 bgs, Hong Kong
300 bgs, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—367 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
11 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
54 dms, J J Gavin & Co, Rotterdam
6 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Louis Marx Co, Sydney
10 dms, Sydney
YERBA MATE—50 crts, Joseph Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 dm, van Ameringen-Haebler, Havre
ZINC CYANIDE—64 dms, Philipp Bros, Amsterdam

Baltimore

LINSEED MEAL—5,905 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—700 tons, Ore & Ferro Corp, Coquimbo
386 tons, Ore & Ferro Corp, Chanaral

Boston

ANTIMONY REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—450 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, C Farfab, Bremen
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—54 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AGAR—13 bls, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Kobe
CASTOR OIL—523 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
91 dms, Sahrubhai Agencies, Bombay
CHILLIES—28 bgs, 1 bg samples, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—20 bls, Guy B Barnham Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Iloilo
500 long tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CAKE—2,239 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
PEANUT MEAL—3,000 bgs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Buenos Aires
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—16,085 long tons, Union Oil Co, Amuay Bay
POLLACK LIVER OIL—25 dms, J D Smith, Yokohama
SUNFLOWER MEAL—2,496 bgs, Montevideo
10,517 bgs, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
4,588 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA—110 double bgs, Lucile Goodwin Glick, Bangkok
TUNG OIL—136 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
227 dms, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Phila National Bank, Capetown
2,292 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
3,280 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—4,410 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Antwerp
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—54 tons, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE—2,120 tons, Penna Salt Co, Ivigtut
FISHLIVER OIL—25 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
2,020 bgs, Casablanca
FLUORSPAR—1,600 tons, Irving Trust Co, Huelva
643 tons, Durban
GYPSUM—6,195 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—412 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, Madras
3,000 tons, Lavino Shpg Co, Casablanca
MILK POWDER — 2,400 bgs, Hobson Co, Gothenburg
100 cs, Western Dairy Products, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—600 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
250 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 241,291 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
110,552 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
317,283 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
331,605 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
108,361 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
593,438 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
228,083 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
171,543 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—519 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
356 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Calcutta
WATTLE BARK—640 bls, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—438 bgs, Capetown
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Antwerp
CASTOR BEANS—76 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
15 tons, Manta
OIL—512 dms, Sarabhai Agency, Bombay
252 dms, Fohr Bros, Bombay
1,430 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
66 dms, S Jardine Co, Bombay
317 dms, Calcutta
CINNAMON QUILLS—200 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
COPRA CAKE—180 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—180 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
COTTONSEED MEAL—183 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Pisco
FISHMEAL—10 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
MACE—21 cs, Central Bank & Trust Co, Sourabaya
MILK POWDER—500 ctns, Western Dairy Products, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—25 bgs, Central Bank & Trust Co, Sourabaya
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Singapore
320 bgs, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—97,577 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Miri
SAGO FLOUR—56 bgs, Singapore
SESAME SEED—250 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Corinto
100 bgs, H M Newhall, Corinto
SODIUM CHLORATE—300 dms, W J Byrnes & Co, Havre
SUNFLOWERSEED MEAL—44 tons, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
491 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
197 tons, Montevideo
TANKAGE—89 tons, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
197 tons, Montevideo
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Benton Co, Manila

Concentration Beta Gauge Developed by Tracerlab

A concentration beta gauge for accurately measuring variations in the amount of a metal or other heavy ion solution present in a liquid medium has been developed by Tracerlab, Inc., Boston, Mass. The concentration gauge is comprised of a standard Tracerlab Backscatter-type gauge with an auxiliary cell permanently fastened underneath the radioactive source. The cell is a container through which the fluid to be measured passes and has a thin window beneath the source which permits beta rays to penetrate into the solution. The number of beta rays backscattered into the ionization chamber depends on the atomic number of the metal in the flowing liquid.

Tracerlab reports that its radiochemists have experimented with aqueous solutions of lead, copper, iron and silver, and have also tested paraffin suspensions of aluminum, iron and tungsten. Sensitivity of the instrument, which is said to be very high, depends on the difference between the atomic number of the element being detected and the atomic number of the base solution.

Molybdenum Quota Set

The third quarter export quota for molybdenum ores, concentrates and primary forms was established at 1,600,000 pounds (molybdenum content) by the Office of International Trade July 31. Of this quota not more than a total of 180,000 pounds will be licensed in the form of ferromolybdenum. The balance will be licensed in the form of molybdenum ores and concentrates, calcium molybdate, and ammonium molybdate. These are the same quantities available for export in the second quarter.

Sugar, Molasses Curbs Off

Exports of sugar and inedible molasses to Group O and R destinations, except to Hong Kong, Macao and the Iron Curtain countries, were placed on general license July 31 by the Office of International Trade. Shipments of these commodities to the three excepted areas can be made only under special license of the agency. The action was taken on recommendation of the Department of Agriculture earlier in the week.

Trade Briefs

North American Philips Company will hold the fall session of its semi-annual X-ray diffraction school at its Mount Vernon, N. Y., plant the week of October 6.

Dr. Robert D. Coghill, director of research at Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Bradley University.

Dextro-Gammatocopherol Now Offered by Eastman

The first commercial offering of highly-purified, crystallized dextro-gammatocopherol, a low potency form of vitamin E, is included among twelve new chemicals now being offered by the Eastman organic chemicals department of Distillation Products Industries, Rochester, N. Y. The material is being made available for biological and biochemical research on the action and the metabolism of the tocopherols.

In addition to dextro-gammatocopherol, following are the new chemicals being offered by Eastman:—Orthoarsenilic acid; 3,4 dimethylacetophenone; orthoethoxybenzoic acid; orthoethyoxybenzoyl chloride; paraethoxybenzol chloride; ethyl parafluorobenzoate; 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptachloropropane; metanilic acid sodium salt; methyl 2-thienyl ketone; 2-propyn-1-ol, and dextro-gammatocopherol acetate.

'Tryptar' Price Reduced 50 Percent by Armour

Armour Laboratories, Chicago, has announced its second major price cut in six months, this time of 50 percent, in the price of "Tryptar," its brand of highly purified crystalline trypsin. This follows the action of last January which reduced the price by 30 percent.

Combining the two cuts, the four vial package of "Tryptar" containing a million Armour units, which once sold for $98 retail, will henceforth sell for $33.50. The single vial package containing 250,000 Armour units, originally priced at retail at $24.50, will now sell for $8.38.

Pfizer Canada Puts Lindsey In Chemical Sales Position

P. C. Lindsey has joined Pfizer Canada, Ltd., it has been announced by the parent company, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Lindsey assumes the position of chemical sales supervisor at Pfizer's Montreal office and will handle the company's products in the fields of bulk pharmaceuticals, bulk chemicals and animal feed supplements. Mr. Lindsey was previously associated with Dillons Chemical Company, Ltd., as a salesman specializing in pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and narcotics.

Heyden Moves Main Office

Heyden Chemical Corporation has moved its executive offices to new quarters occupying the entire sixteenth floor in the Canadian Pacific Building, 342 Madison avenue, New York. Heyden also is using the new offices as headquarters for the sales department of its subsidiary, the American Plastics Corporation, and for the Heyden medical department.

The new offices also are being used as headquarters for the Heyden market development, technical sales, and advertising departments which formerly were located at Heyden's Garfield, N. J., division. The new phone number is Murray Hill 2-7600.

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Atlas Powder Opens New Houston Office

The opening of a new office in the southwest to provide additional service for users of its industrial chemical products has been announced by the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. George J. King, director of sales of the company's industrial chemicals department, said that the new office in Houston, Tex., will make Atlas technical service more readily available to industries in Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, New Mexico and parts of Mississippi.

Allen V. Riley, jr., has been assigned as technical sales representative in this office which will be located in the River Oaks Building, 3272 Westheimer road, Houston. Mr. Riley has been with Atlas since 1948. Prior to this assignment he was attached to the firm's Chicago sales office.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 37

Yellow, Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141- .0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l	lb.	.0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	4.15 - —
smaller, lots	lb.	4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.22½- —
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.23½- —
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins	oz.	4.75 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43 - —
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works.	lb.	.28 - —
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.33 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
tech. rubbermakers bgs. works.	lb.	.15½- .16½
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.		
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26 - —
	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00 - —
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn. frt. alld	lb.	.23½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾- —
50% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½- —
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.		
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 - —
powd., dms	lb.	.42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
ton, lots	lb.	.28 - —
less ton lots	lb.	.30 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30 - —
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70 - —
flake, 35½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25 - 9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00 - 10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.		
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25 - 3.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - .41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb.	No prices.
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50 -10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50 - 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼- —

Obituaries

Charles C. Carr

Charles C. Carr, who retired in 1949 as director of public relations and advertising for Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., died July 29 in St. Petersburg, Fla. His age was sixty-eight.

Mr. Carr began his career with Alcoa in 1934 as advertising manager. He was made director of public relations and advertising in 1944. Since his retirement he has been a public relations consultant at St. Petersburg. He is the author of "Alcoa: An American Enterprise" and co-author of "The Story of Panama." He also organized the public relations program for the Aluminum Association.

Ralph W. Gallagher

Ralph W. Gallagher, former president and chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, died July 31 in that city. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Gallagher, who began as an oiler in a pumping station at the age of sixteen, was with Standard for more than forty-seven years. He became a director of the company in 1933, a vice-president in 1937, chairman of the board in 1942, and president in 1943. He reassumed the board chairmanship the following year, and retired in 1945. He served as president of the American Gas Association in 1923.

Sir William T. Griffiths

Sir William T. Griffiths, vice-president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., from 1945 to 1950, died July 30 in Redhill, England. He was fifty-seven years old.

Sir William was a research metallurgist from 1921 to 1926, and from then until 1945 he was manager of the research and development department of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd. During his years as vice-president of International Nickel, he also served as chairman and managing director of Mond Nickel. From 1944 to 1946, Sir William was president of the British Institute of Metals.

Henry F. Bauman, head of H. F. Bauman Chemists, New York, died July 30 in Freeport, L. I. His age was fifty-six.

Donald J. Breen, assistant director of purchases for the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died July 25 in that city. He was thirty-six years of age.

Chester H. Fisher, secretary-treasurer of the Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died July 24 in Brecksville, Ohio. He was fifty years old. Mr. Fisher had been associated with Cowles Chemical since 1928.

Fred W. Leahy, general foreman of transportation at the Bayway refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J., for thirty-one years, died July 30 in Plainfield, N. J. His age was fifty-six.

Philip Lubin, president of the Amity Dyeing & Finishing Company, Queens, N. Y., died July 27 in the Bronx, N. Y. He was sixty-six.

Sen. Brien McMahon, chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy, died July 28 in Washington, D. C. He was forty-eight years old. When the senate atomic energy committee was created in 1945, Sen. McMahon was named chairman. He then sponsored the legislation bearing his name in 1946, which established the Atomic Energy Commission as the civilian custodian of atomic development in the United States. He became a member of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy upon its establishment in 1947, assuming its chairmanship in 1949.

Dr. William T. Salter, head of Yale University's pharmacology department and noted research scientist in thyroid cancer, died July 30. He was fifty.

Emil M. Scher, midwestern sales manager for the Armour Laboratories, Chicago, died July 27 in Itasca, Ill. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Scher had been with Armour Laboratories for thirty-three years.

Frank A. Shannon, of Refined Syrups & Sugars, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., died there July 27.

Charles D. Walton, long an executive with the Celanese Corporation of America, New York, died July 25 in Brunswick, Ga. Born in Yorkshire, England, Mr. Walton came to the United States in 1924 to join Celanese.

Jack Wels, treasurer of Twin City Shellac Company, died July 20.

Dr. William M. White, associate professor of botany at Harvard College and director of its Farlow Herbarium, died July 31 in Concord, Mass. He was forty-four.

Henry F. Yartz, owner of the Yartz Paint & Supply Company, Jamestown, N. Y., died July 20.

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They put the iron deer up in the hay mow of the old Murray barn when they tore the house down. It's gathering dust, every day.

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Except for dust and rust, the iron deer looks almost brand-new today. Even through Hallowe'ens, all those years, nobody ever touched it, because it belonged to old Mr. Murray, and he was always helping.

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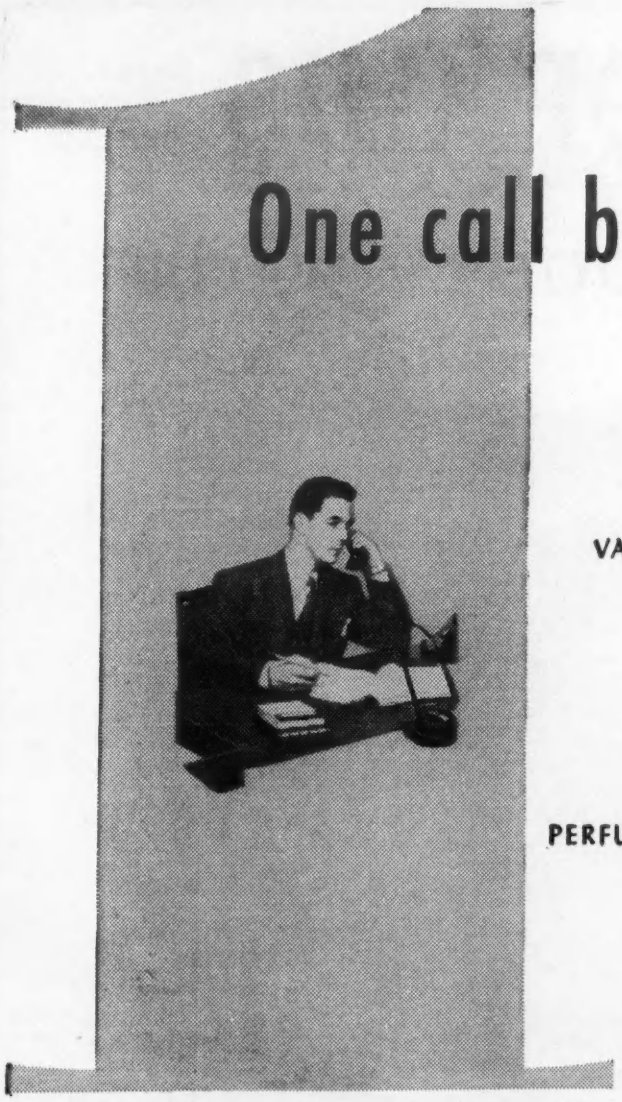

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EXTRACTS · SYRUPS · COMPOUNDS · TINCTURES · RESINS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Mid-summer dullness prevailed in the botanical market last week. The movement of drug items to buyers was conservative and covered pressing needs only when it came to prompt shipment merchandise. In flavoring items, the main activity was in scarce black pepper on spot. Scarcity caused more advances than declines in the condimental group in which shrinking stocks of China cassia were a feature. A strong upward movement came in bleached and green cardamom, a movement which weighed so heavily in price changes as to result in a rise of 0.15 point to make the index 99.16.

Red peppers were items of a fair degree of strength, based on replacement costs abroad and consuming needs on spot. White pepper on spot was poorly stocked but some relief was in sight. Trading in black pepper futures was done at advancing prices most of the time. Detentions of black pepper by order of the Food and Drug Administration, plus difficulties of one shipper in meeting export commitments were elements making for market strength. Cassias were quite scarce. A single lot of cassia buds was available only at a sharp price rise.

Replacement market reports concerning new crops of domestic botanical drugs showed little change in prospects. If buyers make their needs known, dealers can assure ample stocks with which to meet them. If they do not, then dealers will probably neglect items unwanted this year and should unexpected demands arise later on, market shortages would be almost certain.

Balsams

Peru—A quiet spot market prevailed last week. Prompt needs only were covered and trading was usually on the basis of prices fairly steady at $1.50 to $2.15 per pound.

Tolu—Undertones were steady. Although demand was not very active, the call was sufficient to bring considerable support to prices prevailing at $4.60 to $5.90 per pound, depending on supplier.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Although demand was not very active, the market seemed to be a trifle steadier in that no further shading of spot quotations was reported. As to probable supply, the outlook was said to be reasonably favorable for consumers.

White Pine—There seemed to be no reason to expect that stocks would not meet demand during the coming season of consumption. Unless consumer needs shall rise far more than they are apt to, requirements can be met and at fairly reasonable prices.

Beans

Vanilla—The fact that prices are exceptionally low, and reveal an absolute lack of the inflation that appears in so much raw material at this time, should make this item one of great attractiveness to consumers, according to local importers. Sellers declared last week that no consumer should fail to cover requirements well into the future since it seems unlikely that replacement costs can become sufficiently more favorable to bring about a further reduction in local quotations. Judged by most other price inflated botanical merchandise, vanilla beans at current prices are amazing bargains, in the opinion of most sellers.

Flowers

Linden—Some said that the article ought to fetch more remunerative prices based on the replacement position in source markets. However, lack of demand has kept local quotations under considerable pressure and price improvement seemed last week to be not too certain because of competition.

Saffron—Some gain in jobbing transactions was reported but the somewhat better movement of Spanish flowers was not productive of price developments. Quotations remained steady at $23.50 to $24 per pound.

Gums

Arabic—Under competitive circumstances, it appeared to be not unlikely that quotations on cleaned amber sorts could be shaded if orders were of attractive size. Lack of steady, substantial consuming demand kept local quotations under considerable pressure and made for acceptance of bids in many instances where need to move stocks was influential.

Tragacanth—Stocks were plentiful and prices were far easier in undertone than the upset political conditions at some origins would suggest. In normal times, such a condition would have found prompt reflection through price advances. As it was last week, however, plentiful stocks and not much demand kept quotations at least reasonably steady.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Small demand but fairly steady prices was the rule last week. Most of the larger buyers seemed to be well protected against future needs and those with a relatively small requirement found no difficulty in getting goods at favorable prices.

Laurel—Turkish material was a fraction more expensive at 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Other varieties showed no change in prices.

Liverwort—From the present outlook at the origin, sufficient material will be collected to protect most consumer requirements of a size likely to develop during the next consuming year. In fact, it was suggested that prices might be subject to shading at this time.

Senna—Spot market conditions seemed

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Tunisan, ¼c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, bold, 25c. per lb.
medium, 10c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 30c. per lb.
Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Canton rolls, 1c. per lb.
broken, extra select, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, ½c. per lb.
Montana brown, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Carolina longs, 1c. per lb.
Japanese hontakas, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, natural, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, spot, ½c. per lb.
Jamaican, No. 1, spot, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, star, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 3c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, spot, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, natural, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
shrivels, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombasa, 1c. per lb.
black,* 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
99.16	99.01†	102.88	115.94

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Two Weeks Ended July 18

New York

Anise, 2 lots, 112 bags: filthy.
Caraway seed, 250 bags: rodent excreta.
Celery seed, 2 lots, 165 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 16 lots, 522 bags, 200 bales, 100 cases: filthy.
Coconut oil, 284.9804 long tons: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 619 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 3 lots, 866 bags: filthy.
Dill seed, 171 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 5 cases: deficient in total alkaloids.
Ginger root, 253 bags: live and dead insects.
Fennel seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 77 bales: filthy.
Lemon oil, 5 cases: oil other than lemon substituted.
Moss, carragaheen, 55 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 100 bags: moldy and wormy.
Orange peel, dried, 59 bags: filthy.
Paprika, 2 lots, 197 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 45 lots, 3,778 bags: filthy.
white, 3 lots, 62 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 100 bags: live beetles.
Rhubarb root, 44 bags: filthy.
Sage leaves, 2 lots: 700 bales: filthy.
Sesame seed, 134 bags: filthy.
Sunflower seed, 1,000 bags: filthy.
Turmeric root, 114 bags: live and dead insects.

HOPKINS Botanical Bulletin

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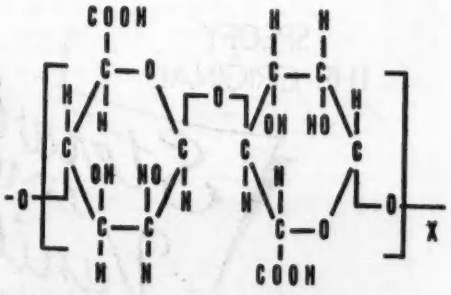

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to have bettered moderately since the recent price decline. Stocks have been replaced in fair volume at fairly attractive prices but deliveries against future commitments have prevented accumulation of stocks to bring a further easing of prices at this time.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Further price movement hung fire last week and there was some reason to think that the downward drift of spot prices may have gone too far. While the market was quoted at $3.75 per pound, minimum, a tendency to make $4 lowest for spot goods was noted in local circles.

Roots

Ginseng—Considering the fact that the largest buyer of American ginseng can no longer purchase here because of the official embargo on all business with Red China, it will make little difference if collection be light this year. Of course, it may be that sales to markets still doing business with the Reds may bring some movement of American goods.

Ipecac—Spot quotations seemed to be generally steadier. At least, no further reduction in prices were noted last week. Stocks were moderate in size, a fact which also contributed to the steadying of values.

Mandrake—Spot quotations were reduced 1c. more, this being further evidence of the ability of local merchants to purchase at more favorable prices in the primary market. Local quotations became 33c. to 34c. per pound and might be shaded still further.

Seeds

Anise—Star anise on spot eased slightly and sellers having supplies offered at 69c. to 70c. per pound, a 1c. drop. Other varieties of anise were without change in price.

Caraway—Lack of demand led to a more competitive market and quotations were lowered to 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Cardamom—Bold, bleached cardamom was sharply higher at $4.25 per pound. Medium size, now afloat, was also advanced to $3.40. Decorticated seed remained steady as to all kinds. Green cardamom from either Alleppey of Ceylon was severely and abruptly higher at $2.40 to $2.45 as stocks shrank.

Celery—French seed afloat was 1c. lower at 37c. per pound. Indian seed, on the spot, was firmly offered at 28c. to 29c. Acute scarcity has been relieved.

Coriander—Spot offerings of Moroccan seed were shaded to 5¾c. to 6c. per pound. Futures were unchanged. So were prices on Czech and Argentine seed where and when available.

Cumin — Demand was dull; revival awaits on development of export needs. Syrian seed was lower at 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Other varieties remained unchanged.

Dill — Dewhiskered seed was steady at 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Natural seed was fractionally lower at 10½c. to 11c. under competition.

Fennel—French seed recently offered on an afloat basis became available on spot. The price remained at 24c.

Fenugreek—Spot quotations for either Moroccan or Tunisian seed were advanced ¼c. to the basis of 5½c. per pound but consumer demand was still jobbing in size.

Mustard—Dutch yellow was ½c. higher at 10½c. to 12c. per pound, depending on quality. New crop Montana brown seed was a fraction higher at 8c. per pound. Yellow and oriental qualities and varieties remained unchanged.

Poppy—Turkish seed was 14c. per pound, lower but close to being nominal in the absence of a general supply. Other varieties of poppy remained steady to firm at unchanged prices.

Spices

Cassia—Stocks of all kinds were shrinking steadily. Those from China cannot be easily or profitably replaced. Canton rolls were higher at 23c. to 23½c. per pound and broken form also brought more money at 22c. Broken Saigon material was higher at 33c. to 34c. Batavia cassia was steady.

Clove—Temporary declines were noted but dealers thought they might be short lived considering the quantities available and the cost of further stocks at the origins. Madagascar spice as a nominal decline ranged rather widely at $1.20 to $1.23 per pound. Zanzibar spice was higher at $1.28.

Ginger—Spot stocks of African root were offered at the lower price of 14c. per pound. No. 1 Jamaican material, now spot, was lower at 24c.; No. 2, 19c.; No. 3, 12c. per lb. Nigerian was unchanged but rather easy because of weakness in the market as a whole.

Mace—Though still basically on the firm side because of replacement costs, spot stocks were slightly cheaper at 87c. to 88c. per pound last week.

Nutmeg—East Indian whole and shrivel material was down 1c. to 36c. per pound for the former and 35c. for the latter. The quotation on West Indian spice was shaded to 30½c. to 31c. in sympathy. However, fairly firm prices prevailed on material fit only for distillation purposes.

Pepper—Black pepper futures showed considerable advance at times last week, prices prevailing around $1.68 to $1.69 per pound for August arrivals; July shipment, $1.65; and August shipment, $1.57. Spot pepper was in rather tight position because of detentions of arriving goods by order of the Food and Drug Administration. This put pressure on spot goods and kept quotations around $1.85 much of the week. Of course, the July delivery position was the one most sensitive to detentions and deliveries. When detained goods are released, some of the pressure holding spot prices relatively high will be relieved. White pepper afloat was higher at $1.75 to $1.85 per pound. In red peppers, Japanese hontakas were higher at 35c. to 36c.; birdseyes, 42c. to 43c. Carolina longs, up to 31c. to 32c. Mombasas, lower at 44c. to 45c. And Turkish, higher at 27c. to 28c.

Prices for black pepper on Friday were as follows: spot, $1.83 to $1.85 per pound; afloats and shipment positions were not quoted.

British Cosmetic Chemists Honor William A. Poucher

At its annual meeting in London, this year, the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain elected William A. Poucher as its first honorary member. Mr. Poucher, an authority on the chemistry of perfumes and cosmetics, is the author of several authoritative works on the subject. He was at one time works manager of the United Chemists Association, Ltd., Cheltenham, London and Liverpool.

The society, which is associated with the American organization, the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, elected the following officers:—chairman, Dr. R. H. Marriott; vice-chairman, F. V. Wells; honorary secretary, F. Hulley; honorary treasurer, E. Polan. A. B. Bell, Dr. H. W. Hibbott, H. Holmes, Dr. A. W. Middleton, and J. Pickthall were elected members of the council.

Foxboro Names Deaderick Philadelphia Office Manager

Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Mass., has announced the appointment of John Deaderick as manager of the Philadelphia office, 1621 Chestnut street, serving the industrial sections of eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey.

Joseph Esherick, district representative of Foxboro in Philadelphia, will now devote his entire attention to special accounts, serving as manager of that department. Mr. Deaderick previously served as industrial engineer at Foxboro branches in Corpus Christi, Tex., and Baton Rouge, La., and as manager of the Tulsa, Okla., branch.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was rather sluggish throughout the past week but that aspect of the market was not a new development. For a number of weeks, consumers have bought mainly in jobbing quantities and only when necessity forced them to the market. Prices as a whole seemed unsettled, subject to occasional or steady shading depending on the position of individual items. The changes in price were almost evenly divided between advances and declines but the weight of price change was heavily on the down side. The market index lost 0.19 point and became 179.62. Compared with the corresponding week a month ago, however, it was 0.08 point higher.

Although new crop was nearer in dillweed and wormseed oils, both articles were higher in price for prompt delivery goods. This was because the carryover constitutes no problem this year and stocks seem small enough to find reflection in prices when demand appears. Fennel and clove oils were also higher on the week, the latter being in extremely low supply so far as bud oil was concerned. There was plenty of the much cheaper leaf oil.

Competition in a very inactive market worked in the direction of some price reductions. Among such movements were those in abies siberica, Algerian and Bourbon geranium, distilled peppermint and Dalmatian sage. The drop in geranium oil prices was very sharp in Algerian oil and considerably less so as to the Bourbon article.

New crops were pending in domestic peppermint and spearmint and also in Dalmatian sage in its primary market. That fact tended to keep buyers aloof from the spot in hope that new crops will be obtainable at lower than local quotations. That seems definite in sage oil, possible in peppermint, but highly uncertain with respect to spearmint.

Lemon oil remained in very tight position. Stocks of domestic orange oil appeared abundant but producers maintained prices strongly even while offering in quantities of 10 to 20 tons. Citronella oil continued very weak. Spot prices of ocotea cymbarum oil were lower than replacements but only because the Brazilian government refused export licenses on oil shippers had sold below the official floor. Cedarwood was higher at the origin where large buyers bought substantially.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oils, clove, 25c. per lb.
Dillweed, 10c. per lb.
Fennel, sweet, 25c. per lb.
Wormseed, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oils, abies siberica, 30c. per lb.
Anise, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, $3.25 per lb.
Bourbon, 75c. per lb.
Peppermint, redistilled, 15c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 70c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
179.62	179.81	179.54	211.76

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Weakness on spot continued despite the higher prevailing duty. Under competition for the very moderate amount of orders reaching the spot market during the past week, quotations sank to the basis of $3 to $4.25 per pound, the range in price prevailing according to dealer. Although replacement offerings are not numerous, enough do reach the spot to keep sellers sufficiently supplied.

Angelica—A considerable difference in import costs was noted in cables recently received from Belgium offering both root and seed oil. The spread between the two varieties was $24.75 per pound with root oil commanding the higher price. On spot, a dull market prevailed at unchanged prices.

Anise—Although the market situation continued to be very tight for the reason that direct importations from the origin were impossible, spot quotations to consumers turned up 5c. lower than prevailed in the previous trading period. Quotations were $1.85 per pound, quoted by a single dealer, and ranged to $2.35 according to supplier. The tendency of most sellers was to advance prices in ratio to the decrease in their individual stocks. On business between dealers, $2.15 seemed cheapest.

Bergamot—Some former quoters withdrew prices because of an absence of stocks. The market on spot held strongly at $15 to $16.50 per pound while the Consortium price at the origin was $12.35 per pound, c & f New York. It seemed probable that the quality of artificial oil offered at times has decreased because, since that article required genuine, natural Italian oil in the making, the lack of normal stocks of natural oil forced users to adopt a policy of conservation.

Caraway—The price for seed in the source market for oil has shown a strengthening tendency at times, a development which may ultimately affect local quotations on oil. The spot quotation of $3.75 per pound was not very much below the c & f quotations reaching this market in recent cables.

Cassia—The tendency of prices continued to be upward and some quarters raised minimum quotations during the past week. Others kept them unchanged and the market still ranged $4.95 to $6.25 per pound according to supplier. Replenishment of stocks directly in the origin was, of course, embargoed.

Cedarwood—Replacement prices were up. Consumer purchases in the origin showed a sharp gain. Spot sellers advanced quotations to reflect the higher prices at the origin.

Citronella—Some dealers were somewhat loath to follow the downward trek of prices effective in competing quarters ever since large stocks bought at low prices developed a weak undertone in the spot market. This weakness was prominent last week. Derivatives were likewise weak and competitive. An exception seemed to be Estate oil which was higher at the source than it could be bought at on spot. However, less spot competition in terms of price prevailed last week and local quotations had a steadier quality.

Clove—Oil from clove buds was a scarce spot item last week, sufficiently so to keep prices advancing and to set a further advanced position at $7.50 to $8.50 per pound. Several dealers no longer quoted bud oil. Leaf oil at the Madagascar origin was priced at $2.80 per kilo, c & f New York, a decline. Spot spice has turned downward slightly so far as prices were concerned but replacement costs were still high at the origin. Little bud oil was offered for shipment and only at very high prices. The result is that most spot transactions are restricted to leaf oil.

Dillweed—The market moved up slightly, quotations ending last week at $3.70 to $4.05 per pound depending on supplier. Unsold stocks at the origin have shrunken substantially; some said they were exhausted and further supplies must await marketing of new crop in September. However, the consensus was that there was enough oil to keep consumers supplied between now and the new crop season.

Fennel—Quotations were advanced to $2.75 to $3 per pound, one quarter reporting a lessened competition for the not very numerous orders reaching the spot now.

Geranium—Competition continued to be keen, evidence of the small interest and good stocks that prevail on spot. Furthermore, price declined despite the fact that some cables on Bourbon oil showed an advance. Algerian oil on spot ranged $10.75 to $26 per pound last week; Bourbon oil $12.25 to $17.50.

Grapefruit—Quotations continued at $2.25 to $2.75 per pound but stocks were subnormal and some quarters raised quotations to a minimum of $2.35 because of scarcity and low stocks.

Lemon—Messina oil with a guaranteed citral content of 4 percent was hard to get on spot and abroad. Spot quotations on California oil ranged $5.85 to $6 per pound but some producers would not do less than the higher end of the range. Messina oil had a spot quotation of $5.85 to $10.75 with some suppliers making the market lowest at $6.35. Numerous lots of arriving oil have been rejected by the Food and Drug Administration because oil other than lemon had been substituted for the genuine article. And there is far more low grade oil in Italy than there is high quality material.

Lemongrass—The stronger market at slightly higher prices continued to be reported, quite a turn around from the markets recent weakness in declines.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Spot oil was lower than oil in the primary market where the official control of export prices was strongly maintained. On the other hand,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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shippers at the source accepted bids that were lower than the floor price but the Brazilian government refused export permits on oil so priced and in one instance at least oil already loaded as steamer cargo had to be removed before the ship sailed. Locally, stocks were sufficient in size to lead to some degree of price weakness and competition kept prices favorable for buyers.

Orange—Spot prices were comparatively easy in the presence of ample stocks in both Florida and California. Offerings from the sources were made in 10 to 20 ton quantities. Despite the large stocks at the origin, producers' price views were strongly maintained despite the fact that they also seemed anxious for business. In terms of price, there seemed to be little competition between Floridan and Californian sources. New crops in both states are still some months away and as the time draws nearer when new production must get underway, the larger stocks reported at present could well act as a price depressent. Local quotations lacked open change but shading of the same was intimated as possible.

Peppermint—Trade was at a virtual standstill for the very good reason that new crops is pending and most buyers look for a lowering of new crop prices. Distillation has started and by the end of August the new oil should begin to flow in quantity from all origins. Natural oil on spot held unchanged at $6.80 to $7.85 per pound but one dealer did reduce quotations on redistilled oil to a minimum of $7.25. The range to $8.30 remained in force.

Sage—Dalmatian oil was down sharply to $9.50 per pound, reductions being effective in at least two spot quarters. The range was to $10.75 as to seller. This drop in spot price was a reflection of the new crop oil at more attractive prices being offered from abroad.

Sassafras—Plentiful stocks of artificial oil resulted in continuation of favorable prices and an extension of the recent tendency to shade quotations.

Spearmint—The article was stocked poorly on spot and most suppliers expected to be out of the market until such time as they receive shipments of new crop oil from the domestic origin. The size of new crop this year becomes important for the reason that Japan has become a rather substantial shipper to the United States. The fear that supply would be less than demand during the next consuming year was recently a fairly general spot comment. Although Japanese oil could become a real competitor when used for some purposes, some of the imported oil has been found not to be classified as USP for which use it is banned.

Wormseed—The unsold balance of old crop oil was claimed by the source to be exceedingly small, a fact which caused shippers' prices to rise. Spot quotations rose to $8.75 to $10.50 per pound last week. The market has been strengthened recently by predictions that the new crop in Carrol County, Maryland, would be late this year. Growing conditions have not been favorable; dry weather may reduce the ascaridol content of new oil considerably.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Stocks were meeting the enlarged demand in fairly satisfactory fashion and although quotations remained at $1.20 to $1.60 per pound, conditions were favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand.

Anisic Aldehyde—Competition has increased almost in proportion to the curtailment of pressing demand for prompt deliveries. However, quotations failed to decline further; they remained at $2.35 to $2.80 per pound as to seller.

Citronellol—Weakness governed prices, though they did not decline again last week; they remained at $2.05 to $2.45 per pound. Price weakness in the plentifully stocked citronella oil was behind the present unsettlement of derivatives.

Geraniol—Production costs have decreased sufficient to permit a lively competition for the not substantial demand noted in the market in recent weeks. Raw material has become plentiful and cheap. Though geraniol was quoted at $1.55 per pound last week, conditions suggested possible price shading.

Bids Wanted

Chlorine, liquid, 6,000 lbs., Dept. of Correction, Purchasing Div., Dist. of Columbia, Govt., Room 4003, East Adm. Bldg., 300 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 15984, Aug. 5.

Dehydrating Agent, 50,000 lbs. non industrial type, Procurement Office, Oklahoma City Air Material Area, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Okla., inv. 18, Aug. 8.

Drugs and Chemicals, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn 1, N. Y., 456 1-lb. conts. Mac Conkey agar, 1,728 ¼-lb. bots. oxalic acid, 7,104 1-lb. bxs. corn starch, inv. 32, Aug. 12; 10,800 bots. tetanus antitoxin, 20,000 units, inv. 31, Aug. 12; 1,248 bxs. of 12 ½ oz. phenylephrine hydrochloride jelly, 30,528 pkgs. of ⅛ oz. sodium sulfacetamide ophthalmic ointment, inv. 27, Aug. 8; 1,728 mercaptomerin sodium injection, 720 methiodal sodium injection, inv. 18, Aug. 8; 2,304 oil red, 25 gm., 288 ¼-lb. conts. rice powder, 36 100-lb. conts. sodium thiosulfate, 576 1-oz. conts. sulphanilic acid, 384 1-oz. bots. uranyl acetate, 12,528 1-lb. conts. xylene, 576 ¼-lb. conts. chloride zinc, inv. 24, Aug. 8; 10,800 bots. diphtheria antitoxin, inv. 26, Aug. 11; 11,112 pt. bots. thimerosal solut., 1,800 pt. bots. sodium 3,9-diethyltridecanyl-t sulphate solut., 5,000 conts. Wright's stain, inv. 30, Aug. 11; Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y., 3,000 gals. germicide and fungicide disinfectant, liquid form, inv. 925, Aug. 19; Minister of Public Health of the Turkish Govt., 250 metric tons pure tech. DDT, 66 metric tons 75% water wettable DDT, 30,000 liters chlordane, 18,930 liters triton X-100, 18,930 liters triton B-1956, 551,848 liters xylene, specifications and other information may be obtained upon application to the Turkish Economic Mission, Washington, bids will be forwarded to Turkey for opening by the Minister of Public Health of the Turkish Govt.

Nitrogen, 450 cu. ft., Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Pueblo, Colo., inv. 11, Aug. 25.

Oil, Armed Services Petroleum Agency, Washington 25, D. C., 215,500 gals. fuel, 183,000 gals. diesel, 10,500 gals. kerosene, 10,500 gals. gasoline, unleaded, inv. 44 (d), Aug. 12; 41,100 gals. kerosene, 55,000 gals. gasoline, unleaded, 38,000 gals. diesel, 3,270,500 gals. fuel oil, inv. 3, Aug. 7.

Paint, Purchasing and Contracting Office, Transportation Corps, Bldg. 141, Fort Mason, Calif., 15,000 gals. enamel paint, inv. 100, Aug. 18; Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., 14,000 gals. pretreatment wash primer, for metals, inv. B-54, 357, Aug. 19; 60 gals. lusterless syn. enamel, 700 gals. interior enamel, gloss, 1,680 gals. interior enamel, semi-gloss, 400 gals. exterior trim, inv. 3G-15967-R, Aug. 5; Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., 60 qts. enamel, 52 gals. latex paint, 24 cns. pigment in oil, 120 gals. paint thinner, 924 gals. turpentine, 216 gals. varnish, inv. FW-22500, about Aug. 14; Purchase Div., Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 630 Sansome St., Room 822, San Francisco 11, Calif., 572 gals. enamel, 148 gals. linseed oil, inv. SF-65, about Aug. 11.

Potassium Nitrate, 9,140 lbs., Purchasing and Contracting Office, Dallas Chemical Procurement Dist., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas 2, Tex., inv. 8, Aug. 17.

Soda Ash sodium carbonate, 70 tons, Contracting Officer, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., inv. 16, Aug. 12.

Wax, paraffin, approx. 720,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa., inv. B-54,355, Aug. 18.

Trade Briefs

Dr. James R. Shaw has been named chief of the division of hospitals, Public Health Service.

Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., has appointed S. A. Dell'Aria manager of sales training.

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Protective Coatings Materials

There was a further advance in the price of Argentine casein last week, however the spot material was very difficult to obtain under the prevailing conditions. Shifts in the schedules quoted by various importers resulted in a raise in the price of superfine and TN grades of shellac. The outside of the range came down as the inside of the range came up, in these grades. Vermilion red was reduced last week.

The price advance previously expected to take place August 1, for dry colors was not expected to take place now, until later in the month. Lead pigments remained unchanged in price. Things were not too active in this market. Zinc pigments have shown some improvement in recent weeks. Producers were optimistic for the future of these pigments. Petroleum hydrocarbon resins were enjoying a fair demand for this time of year. Supplies were adequate to take care of the current levels of demand. Polyvinyls continued to be steady. No price changes were anticipated by producers during the rest of this year.

There were some slight indications that the natural gums were a bit firmer last week. Importers said that it was getting increasingly difficult to obtain materials at the lower prices. Rather than expecting prices to go up, it was hoped that the schedules would remain steady for a while to give business a chance to catch hold.

There has not been a material change in the situations influencing the market for Argentine casein. The importation quotas issued by the US have already been used up by many importers, it was said. The Argentine government has not yet released casein for export from that country. At least this event did not take place by press-time. However, some importers were optimistic that action would take place soon. Business had been temporarily halted as the country mourned the death of Eva Peron. One importer said that the latest report was that business activity was starting up once more. Some importers anticipate that casein from that country will cost more if the US sticks to its importation limitations.

Prime Pigments

Dry Colors—There has been an apparent change in the plans of most producers to advance prices effective August 1, as was stated in this column last week. Current plans set the advance in schedules for later in the month. Some producers reported that demand was up a bit. Stocks were adequate to meet consumer requirements.

Green, Chrome—Production of the C.P., according to the latest report from the Bureau of Census, amounted to 540 short tons. In the previous period it was 508 short tons, while a year ago in May it amounted to 725 short tons.

Lead Pigments—There were no radical changes in this market, business continued to be a little slow, but in line with the season, it was said. Prices have held firmly to previously established levels, and no revision in the schedules was anticipated at this time. It was felt that little could be gained in the way of increased volume by lowering prices now. Supply was good enough to accommodate consumer requests.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdate—Production of the C.P., the Bureau of Mines reported, was 212 short tons during May, while the figure for the previous month stood at 216 short tons. A year ago in May the output amounted to 429 short tons.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—Prices were reduced 2c. per pound last week, making the quotation $3.56 per pound.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—The Bureau of Census reported that production of the C.P. for May amounted to 1,996 short tons, as compared to 1,896 during April. The output in May a year ago was 2,944 short tons.

Yellow, Zinc—The latest report from the Bureau of Mines indicates that the production of the C.P. in May amounted to 504 short tons, as compared to 588 for the previous month. A year ago the figure for May stood at 805 short tons.

Zinc Pigments—"Demand was very good for these pigments. The volume of business has picked up quite a little in recent weeks," a source said. Indications were seen that the future looked good for zinc pigments. Demand was expected to be sustained at the new level. There have been no price changes, and none were anticipated. Supplies were good. Consumers were expected to have no trouble fulfilling their requirements.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ¾c. per lb.
Shellac, superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver,* 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1851
88.49	88.49	88.53	100.02

* Obtained too late for index calculation.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—Production of this material in the Federal Republic of Germany totaled 331,325 metric tons in 1951, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The monthly average was 27,610 tons. Exports amounted to 71,132 tons, valued at $1,273,000 last year. This compared with 110,000 tons, valued at $1,290,000 in 1950. It is said that new deposits are expected to be mined soon.

Fullers Earth—There has been no change in this market during the past several weeks. Suppliers reported that demand was not too good. It was said that plenty of material was available to take care of what demand there was. No price changes have been reported and none were anticipated.

Pumice—There have been no indications of a pickup from the poor levels of demand which have been characteristic of this market for some time. Prices continued to hold at previously established levels. Supplies were ample.

Silica—Producers said that there was plenty of material available to take care of the comparatively low levels of demand. There were no significant increases in buying anticipated at present. Prices have held firm at their old levels.

Synthetic Resins

The following production information comparing May and April output, in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission.

Production

	May	April
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Laminating resins	4,849,098	5,483,175
Adhesive resins	2,987,506	3,679,763
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified except by rosin	1,674,200	1,821,724
Urea and melamine resins:		
Adhesive resins	6,521,733	6,208,034
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	1,734,710	1,803,133
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	5,892,565	5,178,098
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types:		
Unmodified	18,986,002	18,488,850
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials	8,174,555	7,760,155
Polybasic acid types (except phthalic):		
Unmodified	790,787	520,761
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials	569,801	598,599
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):		
Esterified with glycerol	1,582,755	1,297,508
Esterified with other alcohols	1,767,446	1,847,916
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1,595,198	1,281,194
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,497,596	2,275,523
All other modifications	560,371	693,688
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	14,774,281	14,786,043
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone, and other resins)	2,078,812	2,298,675

Demand for raw materials by the Finnish plastics industry is steadily increasing, according to information reaching the US Department of Commerce. The following amounts of materials, with the volume given in metric tons, were used in 1951:—Phenolics, 650; urea resin, 120; melamine resin, 52; cellulose acetate, 231; polystyrene, 93; unplasticized polyvinylchloride, 390; plasticized polyvinylchloride, 130; polyethylene, 5, and plastic

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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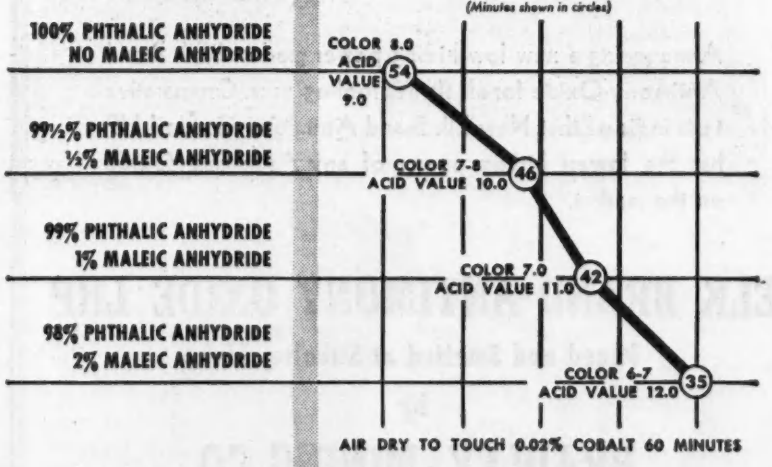
Chart shows how Monsanto Maleic Anhydride speeds processing of phthalic-type alkyds



You can save up to one third on the processing time of phthalic-type alkyds by the addition of from ½% to 2% of Monsanto Maleic Anhydride. In addition, you will get improved color, hardness and gloss. Monsanto can ship maleic anhydride promptly. For complete details on the use of Monsanto Maleic Anhydride in the paint industry, write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT STRATEGIC POINTS

sheets, 5. The Finnish industry has estimated that its requirements of materials will be 5,500,000 pounds in 1952, but because of the unfavorable foreign exchange situation, it is not known how much of this can be imported.

Certain raw materials for the plastics industry are available in Finland, or will be soon. Urea is expected to be available this summer. Formaldehyde is available and it will soon be possible to produce urea-resin and plywood glues. There is availability of raw materials for manufacture of melamine resins, and there are also possibilities for the manufacture of polyvinyl-chloride resin, according to reports from abroad.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Resins—Conditions existing in the market for these resins have been fairly consistent during the past month or so. Activity was a little slow, but, producers said that demand was normal for this time of year. There have been no real indications of a pickup yet, and none were anticipated for a few more weeks. Prices have remained steady and the supply was good.

Polyvinyls—Demand for the acetate resins was said to be fairly steady. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements. There have been no recent price changes and producers do not look for any changes in schedules this year.

The price schedules of the formals were also expected to remain steady through the rest of this year. There have been no changes in the supply and demand relationship lately. Demand was rather steady and supply was adequate.

Natural Resins

Importers felt that the market for gums showed a little more firmness during the past week. It was said that it was getting to be more difficult to get material at the lower prices. Consequently, there was some indication that prices would not go down, at least for the present time. Importers hoped that prices would remain stable long enough for a little more business activity to get started.

Importers stocks were thought to be in a relatively good position. Consumers stocks were practically non-existant. Buyers have been operating for some time on a hand-to-mouth basis. Although importers find this trend promotes sudden requests for particular items, they felt that supplies were sufficient to handle a normal demand for most items.

Gum, Copal—Exports from Indonesia during April of this year totaled 380

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metric tons, valued at 1,143,000 rupiahs, according to reports from abroad.

Gum, Dammar—Indonesia exported 290 tons of this material in April of this year, according to reports reaching the U. S. Department of Commerce. The value of the exports was 786,000 rupiahs. (Rupiahs are valued at 11.40 to a U. S. dollar.)

Shellac—For the most part bleached and orange grades were fairly quiet last week. However, a few shifts in quotations by importers slightly altered the price range of superfine and TN. The effect of the changes were raises of 1c. in each grade. Superfine was between 29c. and 30c. per pound, and TN became a straight 27c. per pound. Actually the changes were as much a lowering of the outer limits of the previous price range as they were an advance of the inside of the range. Some importers who had been quoting 30c. and 31c. per pound came down to 29c. in superfine. Likewise quotations of 28c. and 29c. for TN were reduced to 27c. while the inside of the range was also raised to 27c.

Demand was said to be spotty. Business was quiet, in general. The overall trend in the movement seemed to be sideways, rather than up or down, it was said. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Reports from abroad indicate that demand for United States wood rosin in the Netherlands is on the easy side and that dollar allocations for the importation of this material in the first half of 1952 were not fully used. No dollars are allocated for the importation of gum rosin.

The French domestic market for rosin was dull in the first half of this year, and the opening of the new season in May did not improve the situation. The trade there considers that stocks of rosin will be large enough to meet all normal domestic demand and provide a surplus of about 4,000 metric tons for export.

Turpentine—French domestic material was in a fairly good position in the first quarter of this year, but since then demand has been downward, reports from abroad reveal. Spain's exports declined to 1,650 metric tons, valued at 1,235,055 gold pesetas (one gold peseta equals US $0.327), in 1951 from 5,700 tons, valued at 2,221,542 pesetas, in 1950. Germany and the United Kingdom were the principal purchasers in 1950 and 1951.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
K	6.75†	6.75†	7.00†	6.75†	...
M	...	7.21*	...	7.26*	...
N	7.25*	...	...	...	7.10*‡
WG	...	7.05‡	7.27*	...	7.30*
WW, X	...	7.37*	7.30‡	7.55*	7.30‡

Sales, USDA

198* 614* 637* 451* 600*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	118	...	323	117	54
Shipments	...	...	...	1,089	...
Stocks	11,731	11,731	12,054	11,082	11,136

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B—N, $8.25; WG, $8.35; WW, X, $8.45.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	5.33*†	...	5.33*†	6.50*	4.15†

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.52†	...	.517†	.515†	.52†
Sales	12,000†	...	34,000†	8,000†	10,000†

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	75	67	160	91	143
Shipments	10	96	170	133	175
Stocks	12,168	12,139	12,129	12,087	12,055

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 60c.; l.c.l., 72c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.49† .49† .463† .49† .472†

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags. § Gallons.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—When Argentine spot material could be found last week, it sold for ¾c. more than it did in the previous week. Importers considered the range for this scarce material to be between 19½c. and 20c. per pound. Conditions governing foreign export and domestic import have not changed materially during the past week. The Argentine government had not yet released its casein for export at press time. It was even uncertain if officials will allow material ordered several weeks ago to move at the prices which prevailed at the time of the orders. Some importers suspect that they will try to get higher prices for all Argentine casein.

The firmer condition of the market seemed to indicate that their position is stronger each week. It was said that French production is presently only a third of last year's output, and production in Holland 400 tons compared to about 4,600 tons last year. Such conditions were felt to add strength to the Argentine position.

With respect to import licenses in this country, it was said that many importers have already used up their license quotas, some having expressed the desire to buy more material but they have no license to do so. Most importers feel that importation quotas were insufficient to take care of our production needs.

With France virtually out of the picture for now, very little material available from Holland, New Zealand material selling for higher prices, around 23c., and Argentine material not moving from the shores of South America, there was not too much business being done. However, some importers were hopeful that Argentine casein would start moving soon because business was reported to be back in progress after the death of Eva Peron.

Silica Gel—Figures from the Bureau of Census indicate that the May production of this material amounted to 7,730 short tons, compared to 7,448 short tons for the month before. There were no figures available for May of 1951.

Glyco Issues Wax Bulletin

Glyco Products Company has published a Bulletin entitled, "Acrawax C in Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers," which discusses the improvement of paint films. The publication also gives three different methods —hot solvent, dispersion and grinding— used for incorporating "Acrawax C." The bulletin is available from Glyco, 26 Court street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Magnaflake

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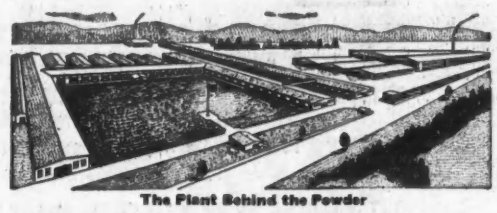

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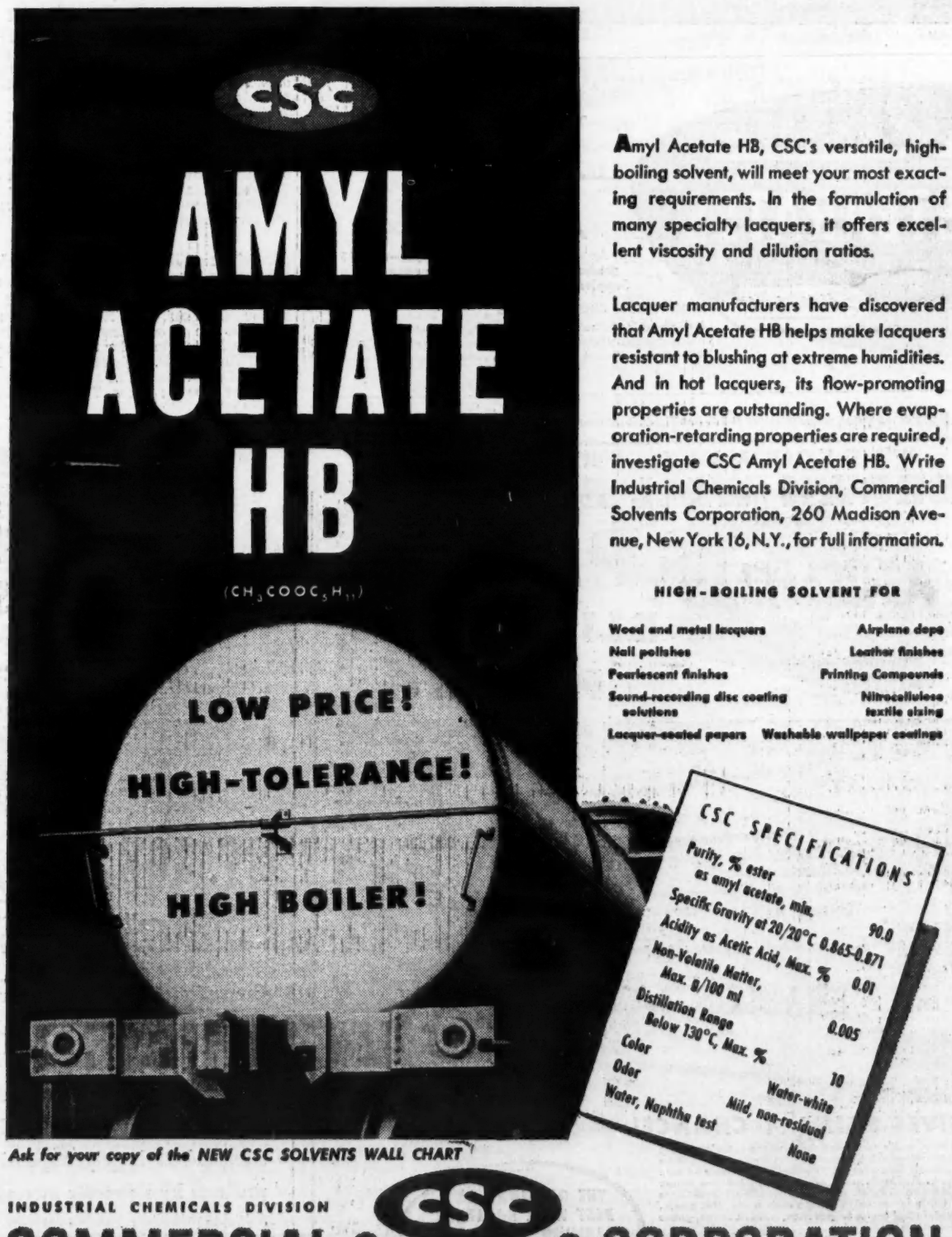

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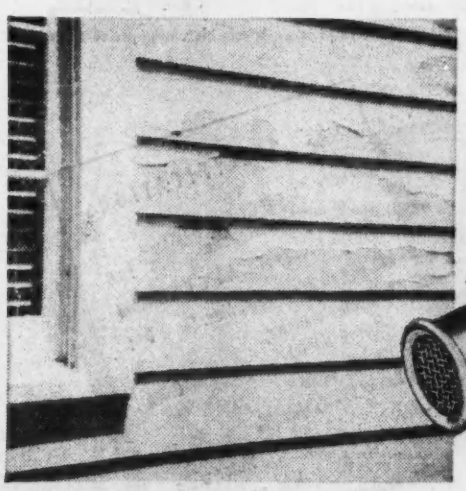

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Plaskon Division Realigns Southern Resins Territories

To increase customer service, including technical counsel, and to speed up product delivery, the Plaskon Division of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has announced changes in its southern territories for industrial resins sales.

Under the new arrangement, the Charlotte, S. C., office, headed by Ralph W. Burdeshaw, southern sales manager for industrial resins, will be headquarters for Robert W. Weant. From the Charlotte office, Mr. Weant will cover all the southeastern territory, including Georgia, Florida and parts of North and South Carolina.

H. N. Spurlock, with headquarters at Lenoir, N. C., services customers in the central southern district which includes parts of North and South Carolina not covered by Mr. Weant, as well as all of Virginia. Mr. Spurlock replaces Homer T. Yaryan, who recently resigned. D. M. Shy will continue as representative in the western territory which serves Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Kansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. His office is located at Memphis, Tenn.

Witco Names Driers Agent

The Kenneth H. White Company of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed agent for Witco naphthenate, tallate and octoate driers in the Detroit area by the Witco Chemical Company, New York. The White company was formed seven years ago and has since become a leading supplier of chemicals to the paint and allied industries. Mr. White, the founder, worked with General Motors and White Star Refining as a chemist before going into industrial sales and eventually forming his own company.

Aluminum Silicate Pigment Stocks Established by Superior in Boston

M. W. Budman, sales manager of Superior Materials, Inc., New York, has announced the establishment of warehouse stock in Boston in order to supply the demand for "A.S.P." pigments in the New England area. This is in addition to stocks Superior has in New York and Philadelphia. "A.S.P." pigments are specially processed aluminum silicates and are manufactured by Edgar Brothers Company for whom Superior Material is the exclusive distributor in the New England and middle Atlantic areas.

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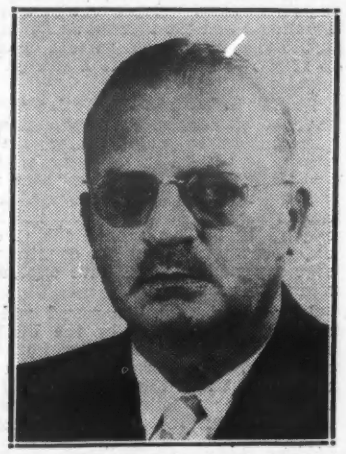

L. K. Merrill has been appointed vice-president in charge of product and process development of Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Mr. Merrill joined the National Carbon Company, another Union Carbide division, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1920, serving there until 1941 when he was shifted to the Bound Brook, N. J., plant of Bakelite. He has been general superintendent at the Bound Brook plant since 1945.

Minn. Mining Names Guthrie Engineering Research Head

Donald R. Guthrie, has been appointed executive engineer in charge of engineering research by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Guthrie will organize an engineering research group consisting of chemical engineering, machine development and instrument engineering sections. The purpose of the group will be to provide specialized assistance to engineers in the company's various product divisions. Mr. Guthrie joined 3M as a research chemist in 1939 and was made a division engineer in 1944.

NPA Curbs on Coatings For Machines are Revoked

Manufacturers of metal working machines may now apply protective finishes to their product without restriction as to content or limitation on the number of such protective coatings. This was made possible through the revocation by the National Production Authority July 31 of order M-104, which prohibited producers from finishing any new metal working machine or any part or assembly to be incorporated in such a tool, from applying a primer, sealer, filler, lacquer or enamel in excess of: (1) Not more than one coat of primer or sealer; (2) no filler except for the spot filling of bad cavities or fissures; (3) not more than two coats of paint, lacquer or enamel. The machine tools affected by the order are those listed in exhibit A of M-41.

Monsanto Names Agent

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced the appointment of A. C. Mueller Company, Cleveland, Ohio, as exclusive sales agent for its lampblack in northern Ohio. Monsanto's Merrimac division manufactures lampblack as a pigment for paints and printing inks at its Camden, N. J., plant. The plant is reportedly the world's largest producer of lampblack.

Continental Names George

Continental Carbon Company has announced the appointment of K. W. George as controller for Continental and its affiliated carbon black companies. Mr. George came to Continental as cost accountant from Mullins Manufacturing Corporation in 1950.

Buffalo Paint Club Golfs Aug. 26

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its next golf outing August 26 at the Transit Valley Country Club.

Trade Briefs

John W. Brice, chairman of the board of Carter Oil Company, has been elected president.

Brooklyn Paint & Varnish Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has named Anderson & Cairns, Inc., as its advertising agency.

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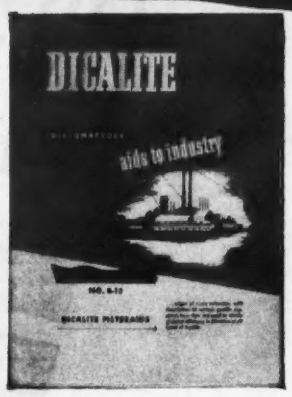

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OPD Forum

—Continued from page 38

on the government's farm price support program. As stated elsewhere, casein is a chemical product and does not conflict with the sale of other dairy products in any manner whatsoever.

The effect of this Defense Food Order on the domestic casein industry will be as follows:—

(1) Restricting imports to 40,000,000 pounds annually:—Normal casein consumption in the US averages about 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 pounds annually. The effect of this order will be to create a shortage of casein and an increase in price with no benefit accruing to the domestic casein producing industry. Any increase in price will merely accrue to the benefit of foreign producers and penalize domestic consumers. In addition, it will add to the spiral of inflation.

As casein is recognized as a product vital in defense industries (for use in the manufacture of plastics, adhesives, rubber latex, etc.), a shortage in supply might have serious results. Restricting imports to 40,000,000 pounds will not cause any increase in domestic production. Any increase in domestic casein production can only be brought about by lowering the support price on non-fat dried milk solids. Restricting the imports of casein to any minimum tonnage will result in serious damage to the casein industry as it will benefit manufacturers of substitutes not subject to control.

(2) Requiring import licenses to import casein:—The question that arises in connection with this is "Why?". Unless sound valid reasons are given for doing so, why should any one commodity be made subject to import controls? Uncertainty of obtaining import permits, details and delays in obtaining permits, etc., will seriously disrupt the business operations of those engaged in importing casein.

(3) Restricting casein imports to a base period:—This restriction tends to give large importers of record a monopoly on the market. Under the terms of this order, once a small importer has used up his quota, he will have to cease doing business until a new quota is authorized. In the interim, his customers will have to buy from others. It prohibits any new business establishment in engaging in the importing of casein. (Under our form of government it is understood that no one should be prohibited from engaging in a business of his own choosing.)

(4) Permitting casein to be stored in bonded warehouse of "Free" Zone:—Permitting casein to be imported for storage in a bonded warehouse or "free" zone does not alleviate the situation. In the event importers store the product in a bonded warehouse and are refused an import permit to "free" same, they would be obliged to re-export the goods to a foreign country at a substantial loss.

Storing in bond would involve excessive warehouse costs as most importers or consumers are usually able to store the product in their own warehouses or factories at materially lower costs than those applying in public bonded warehouses. In addition to the foregoing factors, it will be recognized that these restrictions will seriously antagonize foreign countries who over a period of years have exported casein to this market.

In conclusion, unless sound and valid reasons can be given by the USDA for restricting and controlling the importation of casein, no other conclusions can be reached but that this order, as it applies to casein, is "arbitrary" legislation, and that controls should be removed from this commodity.

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In Cyanamid Plastics Post

R. A. Hoekelman has been named assistant general manager of the plastics and resins division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Hoekelman joined Cyanamid, and served in the accounting and credit departments until 1934, when he resigned to become associated with Maywood Chemical Works. In 1941 he rejoined Cyanamid where in recent years he has served as assistant treasurer and comptroller.

National Research Post Goes to John Fletcher

John Fletcher has joined the staff of National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Fletcher will be concerned with the use of protective coatings used in connection with the vacuum metallizing precess. He was formerly associated with Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Portugal Shifts Naval Stores Cutting

Supervision of cutting operations in the Portuguese naval stores industry has been transferred from the National Board of Naval Stores to the Direction General of Forestry Services. In the future, the board will be concerned chiefly with industrial matters and export promotion.

Monsanto Sending Garrels To Harvard Grad School

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced the selection of John C. Garrels, jr., to attend the twenty-second advanced management program at Harvard University's graduate school of business administration. Mr. Garrels, who is production manager of the company's plastics division, will be the twenty-third Monsanto executive to attend the thirteen-week semester course. The class will begin early in September.

Mr. Garrels has been in his present post since October, 1950. Prior to that, he had been plant manager at Springfield for two years. He first came to Monsanto in 1942 as plant buyer at the Trenton, Mich., operation. In 1944, he became plant superintendent of the chemical warfare service operation at Monsanto, Tenn., and a year later was appointed technical advisor and superintendent of packing and shipping at Trenton. In 1946 he became general manager of Laucks, Inc., a Monsanto subsidiary at Lockport, N. Y.

Toledo Paint Club Holds Golf Tournament, Dinner

The annual golf tournament and dinner of the Toledo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the Toledo chapter of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America was held recently at the Chippewa Country Club. Thirty-seven members competed for golf prizes. P. F. Whalen, jr., president of Buckeye Paint & Varnish Company, repeated last year's success and shared his honors with W. Powers for low gross score, while Lester Holmes checked in with the low net score.

'Vinsol' Data Issued by Hercules

A new folder describing the advantages of using "Vinsol" air-entraining agent in concrete is available from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The folder briefly lists the advantages of air-entrained concrete and the methods employed in its production. The use of neutralized "Vinsol" solution is covered in a series of questions and answers. The leaflet points out that although Hercules does not supply solutions of neutralized "Vinsol," these solutions can be obtained from numerous companies in all parts of the country. A list of these suppliers is included in the leaflet.

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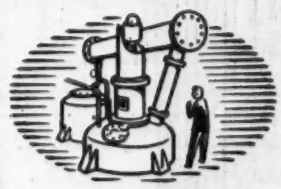
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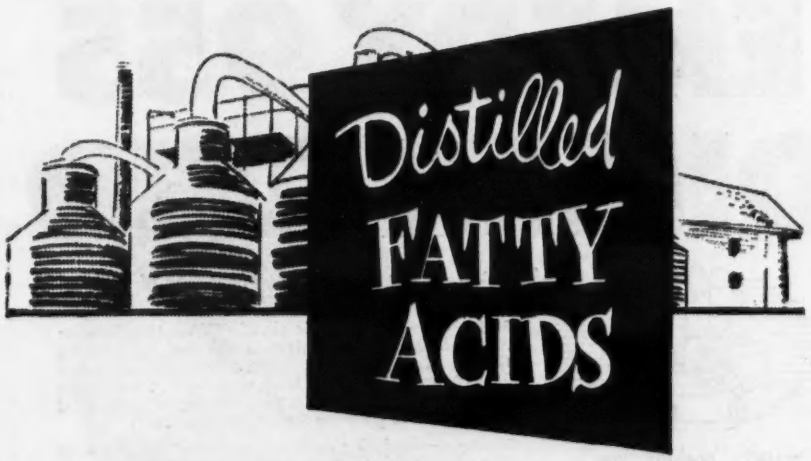

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible vegetable oils remained on a steady basis, despite light and spotty trading last week. Cottonseed, corn and peanut oils registered fractional advances, while soybean was unchanged. Coconut oil was inactive and lower, while copra was slightly higher. Drying oils continued unsteady. Tung and oiticica oils were off fractionally. Refined fish oils also were weaker, reflecting the drop in crude menhaden, which was sold at 1 cent per pound lower. Linseed oil continued in slow request and prices could have been discounted for carlots, especially for nearby delivery. Interest in dehydrated castor oil continued quiet, despite the recent reduction on 2 cents per pound. Rapeseed oil continued in the doldrums and nominal quotations declined fractionally.

Export inquiry for tallow and greases subsided last week and the market while quotably unchanged lacked the firmness which prevailed early in the period. Domestic demand continued spotty and confined chiefly to fancy tallow and yellow grease.

Quietness prevailed in the local carnauba wax market. Trading was reported practically at a standstill, despite the stronger Brazilian market. Reports from Brazil stated that the Bank of Brazil is supporting the market and has purchased several thousand tons of carnauba wax at several cents above prices prevailing in the spot market here. Buying interest in beeswax, ouricury and other vegetable waxes was inactive and quotations were more or less nominal.

Office of Price Stabilization last week raised price ceiling of linseed meal and other flaxseed feedstuffs $6 to $8 per ton, effective immediately. The price was based on 60 percent of parity.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week was limited. Market remained on a steady basis. Offerings were light and fluctuations narrow. Refined oil consumption report for June was below expectations, but had little effect on the market. Strength of crude cottonseed oil and report of damage to the cotton and soybean crops in the South and Southwest were dominant factors. Trade interests continued to support September and sell futures. Stocks of oils were reported adequate to meet demand pending the movement of new crop oil. This was offset by the prospects of heavy purchases of new crop cottonseed products by the government under the support program.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption totaled 1,601 tankcars in June, compared with 1,891 in May and 1,139 in June last year. Consumption during eleven months ending June 30 amounted to 20,236 tankcars, against 17,502 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of June was estimated at 8,471 tankcars, compared with 3,927, a year ago.

Crude cottonseed oil was firmer. Offerings were scarce and sales reported at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and Valley. Trading took place at 12½c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 1 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	548	15.44	15.09	15.23S
October	389	15.45	15.11	15.25S
December	263	15.55	15.23	15.34@15.37
March	210	15.65	15.36	13.47S
May	727	15.58	15.41	15.49@15.51

Total sales, 1,436 contracts.

Memphis.—Light trading in crude cottonseed oil at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley. Crude soybean oil of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copra, $3 per ton.
Linseed meal, $7 to $8 per ton.
Oils, corn, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oils, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb.
Fish, ref., ½c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, 1c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, bees, bleached, ref., 4c. per lb.
crude, Cent. Am., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 3, 1951
103.47	101.00	102.29	128.90

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

fered at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and bid at 11⅜c. Market steady. Rains this week in Tennessee, northern Mississippi and Alabama helped crops materially. Demand for meal and hulls fair, with stocks cleaned up.

Linseed Oil

Buying interest continued confined to actual requirements. Sales were limited to oil in drums, less carlots and to an occasional tankwagon for immediate delivery. Withdrawals against contracts slackened, which is usual at the end of each month. Prices were unchanged, but keen competition kept the undertone of the market unsettled and carlots were available at discounts of about ½c. per pound, especially for nearby delivery. Raw oil was quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Minneapolis, and 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Price ceilings on linseed meal and other flaxseed feed products were increased $6 to $8 per ton effective immediately, it was announced by Office of Price Stabilization last week. The new ceiling for 32 percent linseed meal is $78 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and was based on 60 percent of parity. Meal ceilings range from $78 per ton, Minneapolis to $91 per ton, Great Falls, Mont. Distributors are permitted to increase their ceilings by the amounts of increases in ceilings of suppliers. Specific markups will be provided for distributors as soon as OPS gathers the necessary information.

Flaxseed stored in all positions on July 1 were reported at 11,234,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, the smallest carry-over in four years. This total compared with 20,301,000 bushels, April 1, and 12,287,000 bushels, July 1 last year.

Minneapolis.—Raw linseed oil for July-August shipment was quoted by area crushers at 14.7c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. The warehouse price was 14.9c. per pound. Trading slackened following the step-up in inquiries in the preceding week. Some users made commitments well into the first half of next year and substantial lots were sold for balance of 1952. Shipping directions held light, being about normal for this time of the year. The linseed meal ceiling price boost, announced July 30, had no immediate effect on the oil market near week-end. Crushers said the oil price the past two months had fully discounted the long-overdue linseed meal ceiling boost.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	6,682,000	6,000,000
Since Sept. 1	378,802,000	451,580,000

Flaxseed—Trading moderate. Market steady.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed continued to sell just above the $4-a-bushel mark in moderately active trade here the past week. Offerings were thin. Spot purchases totaled 61 cars, compared with 37 cars in the previous week and 83 cars bought in the same week last year. Bookings

Cottonseed Crush: June

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during June and May, 1952, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	June	May
	Tons	
Receipts	13,725	14,373
Crushed	152,799	217,467
Stocks at mills	176,112	315,186

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	52,822,000	72,082,000
Stocks at mills	24,549,000	48,177,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	79,578,000	*100,080,000
Factory and whse. stocks	[1]401,400,000	*432,620,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	69,838	101,133
Stocks at mills	58,946	57,870

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	35,883	48,234
Stocks at mills	30,676	29,148

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[2]45,823	69,847
Stocks at mills	[3]148,066	200,387

* Revised.
[1] Includes 73,861,000 pounds owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.
[2] Includes 12,493 bales first cut, 31,160 bales second cut, and 2,170 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 500.6; first cut, 576.0; second cut, 612.2, and mill run, 552.9 pounds.
[3] Includes 47,710 bales first cut, 87,306 bales second cut, and 13,050 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: June

Soybean received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, 1952, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Tons	
	June	May
Receipts	628,854	476,048
Crushed	558,517	590,465
Stocks at mills	925,140	854,803

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	189,979,000	199,002,000
Stocks at mills	86,276,000	95,224,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	177,198,000	*181,249,000
Factory and whse. stocks	111,280,000	126,720,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	435,114	457,917
Stocks at mills	57,784	59,041

* Revised.

on a to-arrive basis amounted to 19 cars as against 13 cars in the preceding week and in excess of 28,000 bushels in trucklots. The Upper Midwest flaxseed crop made good progress the past week under dry and sunny skies.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	338,300	142,800	35,700	112,200
Since Sept. 1	23,462,600	25,720,100	4,645,100	6,255,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market was quiet but steady at the recent decline of 2c. per pound. Small lots were moved for actual needs.

Coconut—Crude continued weak and shipments were dropped to 9c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for nearby and 8¾c. for September. At New York tankcars were offered at 10¼c. per pound, with buying interest slow.

Copra—Trading was quiet. Shipments were firmer and offered at $130 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, for nearby.

Corn—Crude was firmer with competing oils. Sales were reported at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 13c. asked. Refined also was steadier at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Higher crude stiffened refined and tankcars were quoted at 16¼c. per pound, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Trading continued slow and market was a nominal affair. Refined was quoted nominally at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery, with sellers asking for bids. Drums were quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest was fair and trading continued spotty. Market was unchanged and steady. Edible oil was quoted at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid depending upon quality and quantity. Trading was reported at the inside figure for moderate quantities. Olive foots were inactive and merely nominal at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity. Imports at New York were fairly heavy totaling 1,420 drums of Spanish oil last week. Most of this oil was reported sold.

Palm—While trading was quiet, the tone of the market was steadier and prices were well held. Clarified oil was maintained at 12¾c. per pound, drums, spot and tankcars at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars.

Peanut—Offerings of crude were limited and maintained at 16⅛c. per pound, tankcars. Trading took place at this figure. Unless the government releases peanuts for crushing, which is doubtful according to the trade, there will be little oil available until new crop comes in sometime in October. Refined oil was firm at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—This market continued weak due to lack of buying interest. Refined was lower and quoted nominally at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil remained steady. Market was irregular, fluctuating narrowly daily. Trading was reported at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, August and 11c., October-December. At the close the market was nominal at 11⅜c. to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, August-September and 11⅛c., October-December. Refined salad oil was quoted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 1 follow:—

	Cents per pound			
	Sales	High	Low	Close
September	42	11.50	11.25	11.25S
October	6	11.20	11.05	11.00@11.06
November	2	11.10	11.10	10.90@10.95
December	6	11.23	11.10	10.95@11.00
May	15	11.15	11.15	10.97@11.06

Total sales, 71 contracts.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in June was indicated by Census Bureau at 3,373 tankcars, compared with 3,760 in May and 3,238 in June last year. Total consumed during nine months ending June 30 amounted to 30,603 tankcars against 31,838 for the same period last year. Visible supply at the end of June was estimated at 8,220 tankcars, against 7,345 a year ago.

Soybeans storage holdings July 1 were indicated at 45,198,000 bushels, compared with 129,626,000 bushels on April 1 and 51,926,000 bushels, July 1, last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Tung—Increased offerings of imported oil and of government owned stocks further unsettled the market and quotations were off at least ¼c. per pound. Trading was quiet although it was reported that CCC disposed of sizable quantities at undisclosed prices. Tankcars were quoted at 39c. per pound, New York, August delivery; 38¾c., September, and 38½c., October, same basis. Drums were lower at 40½c. to 41c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Moderate sales were reported of yellow grease while other grades were inactive. Sales of yellow took place at 4c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Export business was slow. Prices were without change and more or less nominal. Choice white was quoted at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4c.; house, 3¾c. and, brown, 3¼c., same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular and fairly steady. Cash lard was quoted at 11⅞c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Light trading was reported in fancy at unchanged quotations for domestic needs. Export business was slow and inquiry for shipment was not as keen as the previous week. Prices were unchanged and ruled steady. Fancy was quoted at 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5⅞c.; special, 5⅛c. and No. 1, 4¼c, same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest for spot stocks continued slow. Interest in forward delivery also was reported quiet. Tanked oil on spot was quoted nominally at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Refined grades were easier with lower cost of crude menhaden and were reduced ½c. per pound. Trading at the lower level showed no improvement and carlots could have been shaded. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined at

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1c. more. Crude menhaden oil was weaker and sales were reported at 6c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore. Market on the Gulf also was lower and nominal at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, with buyers ideas at ½c. less.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Oilmills and consumers of cottonseed meal are awaiting the government's price for new crop meal for loan purposes. This has probably held up trading on new crop meal more than any other factor. A very few isolated mills in South Georgia and South Alabama have been willing to sell limited tonnages of new crop meal at legal ceiling price on date of shipment. Practically all resale offerings in the Southeast are exhausted. Scattered lots of imported cottonseed flakes, cake and meal have arrived in this country, most of which are sold. Private sources estimate it will be the latter part of August before any volume of trading will start in cottonseed meal.

Linseed Meal—OPS raised price ceilings on meal and other flaxseed feed products $6 to $8 per ton, effective immediately.

Minneapolis.—Feature news of the linseed meal market was the announcement by OPS, boosting ceiling prices $6 to $8 a ton on linseed meal and other flaxseed feed products, effective immediately. Increases were at the processor level; however, distributors were permitted to pass along the exact amount of the increase. New ceilings f.o.b., Minneapolis, follow:—Oil meal or cake, 32 percent protein, $78 a ton; sized pellets or cubes, 32 percent protein, $80.25; linseed feed, 30 percent protein, $73, and flaxseed screenings oil feed, 22 percent protein, $60 a ton. In all cases, processors will be allowed to add freight charges from point of production to place of customer delivery. No mention was made of added cost of bags and containers, a headache to feed manufacturers.

Shipments of linseed meal from Minneapolis, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	4,080,000	10,620,000
Since Sept. 1	493,980,000	800,400,000

Peanut Feed—The supply of feed unsold in the Southeast is practically nil and it is doubtful that additional peanuts will be available for crushing until new crop in October. A somewhat better demand for feed during the last two weeks has caused the market to advance to $92 to $94 per ton, Georgia, for old process, and $90 to $91 South Alabama for solvent process, August-September shipment. Continued strength of soybean meal prices and scarcity of cottonseed meal has had a bullish effect on peanut feed.

Soybean Meal—Good demand continued for August delivery, although few buyers are inclined to book October through December at $81 per ton, bulk, Decatur. This scattered demand has kept processors constantly raising prices of soybean meal mixtures. Buyers are reluctant to book any large tonnages. Occasional re-sale offerings of Southeastern production meal was offered at $103 to $105 per ton, f.o.b. shipping points. Prices of soybean meal continued firm. Buyers are still waiting for a definite ruling by the government on the proposed raise in ceiling price of meal.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading in crude and refined grades continued slow. Crude was inactive and unsettled. African was available at 45c. per pound, spot delivery. Central American was easy and quoted at 54c. to 56c. per pound, prompt delivery. Refined bleached was reduced to 67c. to 69c. per pound, slabs, while yellow was quoted at 58c. to 60c. per pound, slabs.

Carnauba—Advices stated that the Bank of Brazil has taken several thousand tons of carnauba wax up to $1.04 per pound. This has stiffened the Brazilian market which was several cents per pound above the spot market here. Business continued dull and market was a nominal affair. No. 3, crude, was quoted at 96c. to 98c. per pound, on spot, as to seller and quantity, and refined, $1.03 to $1.04 per pound. No. 1 yellow was unchanged at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound, and No. 2, $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, same basis.

Ouricury—Business continued quiet. Refined was quoted at 79c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

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The Theodor Leonhard Wax Company, Haledon, N. J., this year is celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of its founding. The company, established at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., in 1852 by Theodor Leonhard, specializes in the refining and bleaching of beeswax for the cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries. The company moved to Haledon in 1857. Current president of the concern is William C. Leonhard, grandson of the founder. Rudolph J. Mayer is vice-president and general manager, and Theodor Leonhard, another grandson of the founder, is secretary and treasurer.

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HAMMER MILLS—Wms. LG 1, BX 825, Reg. #1-GA30 to 100 HP.
PEBBLE MILLS — Lab. Jars—30x20, 36x42, 6'x8', 8'x10',
HARDINGE MILLS—7'x48", 8'x22" w/ 3/60/220-440 motors.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver P&F, 18" w/ 24 chambers, open, wash. 24" w/ 28 chambers, closed, non-wash.
BOILER—Erie Economic, 125 H.P., 125 P.S.I.
STILL—6x10 w/condensers.
ROTARY KILNS—24"x18', 4'x30', 5x40, 6x80.
JAW CRUSHERS—8x11, 8x14, 11x20, 14x28.
ROLL CRUSHERS—12x12, 16x10, 30x16.
COOKERS—Fr. oil, mchy, 17,500#, cap. 40 H.P., xpl. prf. mtrs.
CENTRIFUGE—Sharples Super s/s #16 Pressuretite.
TANKS—6x20, 8x33, 10x34.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

STEIN EQUIP'T OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
Lydon Elec. Single Truck Dryer, 600° F.
2—Alibr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20" Also Rotary Vac. Dryers & Vac Shelf Dryers.
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Devine 36" dia. Impreg. Unit; closed Jack. Liquor & Impreg. Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impreg. Kettle.
1—Steel ASME 275 PSI Closed Pressure Tank, 4½'x10'.
1,000 gal. vert. agit. Stainless Steel Tank.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 6'x8'.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab. to 25 gals.
Ball & Jewell #0 Rotary Cutter.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P. complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U. S. Lab. Colloid Mill, 1½ HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 8 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Lancaster size 3 Pan Mixer 7½ H.P.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 40 speed Mixer, 2 HP.
Patterson 3½' dia Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 40 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump 250# WP.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
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Centrif., Rotary. Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
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WOrth 2-5745

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HARD-to-GET EQUIPMENT STILL AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY

Stock No.	DESCRIPTION
3407	Buffalo Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 20 shelves 40" x 42" complete with accessories.
3289	Stokes 16 Shelf Steam Heated Dryer with shelves 3' x 3'; 6'10" overall.
1200U	Koch Tray Type Electric Ovens; 56" x 69" x 72".
3168	Louisville Monel Counter Current Dryer; 38" x 16'; atmospheric.
3316	Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60".
3274	Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator verticle film type with 5 vapor heads.
3103	Sperry 36" Cast Iron Filter Press; 34 chambers.
3294	Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Cast Iron Filter Press 34 chambers; 2 eyed; closed delivery.
3317	Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4' x 4'.
2729	Oliver Derree Rotary Vac. Filter; 6' x 3' with Nickel contact parts.
3567	Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Evaporating Pans 150 gal.; 60" x 24".
3424 K2	Monel 250 Gal. Reactor; Jacketed and Agitated.
3424 K9	Stainless Reactor 475 Gal. Jacketed and Agitated.

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, President

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13 N. Y.

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gals.
2—360 gal. #316 Stainless Tanks—new.
1—Stainless Tank, 430 Chrome, vert. 7' dia. 10' deep, dished bottom, ¼".
4—265 gal. #316 Stainless Reaction Kettles.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1" x 3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Centrifuge.
2—Hoffman Vacuum Stills.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 18' x 12".
4—Stainless Steam Jacketed Filters.
1—Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
1—4 x 8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5, 15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25"—open del.
4—Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter, 9-plates, 9-frames—closed delivery.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleven Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL—:—2—Crystallizers 5 section 18' lg., double tube.
9—Horizontal Tanks, 12' x 27'—16,647 gals. each.
8—Horizontal Tanks, 10'6" x 30'—15,500 gals. each.
1—150 gal. Steam Jacketed Closed Kettle, 150# w.p. on jacket, 200# inside, A.S.M.E.
1—Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5' x 22', Burr-Stone Lined.

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3—Stainless steel 75 & 185 sq. ft. condensers.
4—Sperry & Shriver 18" & 24" bronze aluminum filter presses.
6—2500 gal. steel agitated vac reactors.
1—Pfaudler 150 gallon ASME glass lined evaporating dish.
2—Zaremba & Devine 1 & 2 effect evaporators—copper & all steel.
2—Pfaudler 400 & 500 gal. glass lined jacketed & agitated reactors ASME.
9—Day, Robinson powder mixers, 50# to 7500#.
1—Stokes 4' x 6' single drum dryer or flaker.
14—Colton & Stokes tablet presses—½" to 3" single & rotary.
2—Day 80 gallon change can mixers.

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146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

1—New 48" Stainless Steel Center Slung Centrifuge.
1—Sharples S.S. Super Centrifuge 2 HP.
1—De Laval S.S. Centrifuge Model B-11.
4—Aluminum Tubular Condensers 100 and 166 sq. ft. surface.
1—Syntron S.S. Vibraflow Feeder Conveyor FO-4-9202 Type 45.
1—Buflovak 6' Vacuum Jack. Crystallizer.
1—Stokes #138 Vacuum Shelf Dryer Six 24"x36" Shelves.
1—Automatic Stainless Steel 9 stem Rotary Filler with Resina Automatic Capper.
5—Wood Plate & Frame Filters 18" to 42".
2—Sperry 36" C.I. Wood Filter Presses Hyd. Closures.
1—Dopp C.I. 250 Gal. Jack. Kettle, double motion agitator.
1—Dopp 800 Gal. C.I. Jack. Agitated Kettle.
4—S.S. Jack. Kettles 125 and 150 Gal. with D.M. Agitators.
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2—Day & Ross 12"x32"x16"x40" three roll mills.
1—Day 250 gal. Double Arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Day "D" Jack. Spiral Mixer 600#.
1—Stokes S.S. 42A Granulator.
2—Mikro 2 TH Pulverizers 10 HP.
1—Gruendler W.B., Jr. Pulverizer 10 HP.
4—Stokes 212C Hi-Vac Pumps 100 CFM.
4—Rotex Screens 20"x48" to 40"x120".
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 36".
1—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machine.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks 150 to 2500 gals.
2—Double Drum Dryers 48"x108" and 42" x120".
2—Reactors Stainless Steel 20 and 80 gals.
3—Type 316 S.S. 300 gal. Kettles with Agitators.

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1—VULCAN Rotary Kiln 7' x 120', complete with 4 speed motor, Bucket Conveyors and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Steel Stack, 5' x 125'.

2—Oliver Rotary Steel Filters with monel filter cloth, 5'3" x 6' with all auxiliary equipment.

1—Nash HyTor Vacuum Pump, Size H-9. Complete with motor.

2—Swenson Triple Effect Evaporators, complete with auxiliary equipment.

1—Zaremba Triple Effect Evaporator with auxiliary equipment.

MACHINERY IN STOCK

1—Buflovak Pilot Plant Vacuum Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8", Stainless Steel Drums.

1—Buflovak Pilot Plant Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8", Stainless Steel Drums.

2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 Shelves, size of shelves 5' x 160".

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90".

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.

1—Ruggles Cole Rotary Kiln, 7½' x 60'.

1—A. T. & M. 30" Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Perforated Basket, Underdriven.

1—A. T. & M. 40" Centrifuge, Centerslung Rubber Perforated Basket.

1—Tolhurst 14" Centrifuge Rubber Perforated Basket.

2—Bird Solid Bowl Stainless Steel Continuous Centrifugals, 18" x 28" (Unused).

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter #PN-14.

1—Monel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 9', 5 plates.

1—Oliver Rotary Experimental Steel Filter, 3' x 1'.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Evedur Plate & Frame Filter Press, 40 Chambers, Closed Delivery.

1—Sparkler Monel Jacketed Filter, Model #33-S-26.

1—Sperry Aluminum 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 34 Chambers, Closed Delivery, 3" Frames (Unused).

1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 500 Gals. Cap.

18—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 550 Gals. Cap.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 180 Gals. Cap. with Agitator & Drive, ASME Constructed.

1—Glascote Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1600 Gals. Cap. (Unused).

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor 5000 Gals. Cap. Series LL.

20—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 Gals. Cap. Each.

1—Combusion Engr. Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Autoclave, 488 Gals. Cap., 300 PSI Internal—75 PSI Jacketed, with Tube Bundle, ASME Constructed.

2—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens #41, Single Deck, Size 40" x 120".

1—Koven Stainless Steel Mixing Tank, 1000 Gals. with Nettco WT-37 Drive, 20 HP Explosion Proof Motor and Turbine Type Agitator.

3—Haveg Reaction Tanks, 2000 Gals. Cap. with Agitators.

1—Steel Rubber Lined Storage Tank, 4500 Gals. Cap.

4—Haveg 2,000 Gals. Cap. Storage Tanks.

2—Steel Pressure Tanks, 10,000 Gals. Cap. Each 125 PSI & 250 PSI.

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Stock No.	DESCRIPTION
3340	NEW Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Kettles and S.S. Tanks in stock up to 500 gal.
3499	NEW Double Ribbon Powder Mixers; 24 to 70 cu. ft.
3939	NEW Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agt. Kettles.
3434	Dopp Cast Iron 650 gal. Kettles; Jktd. & Agtd.
3544	Pfaudler 400 Gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Reactor.
3470	Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8⅛" x 19'.
3430	Stainless Steel 2200 Gal. Oval Tank; 69" x 16½'.
3493	Rubber Lined 3000 Gal. Tank; 7' x 16'.
3259G5	Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 66" x 14'7" long.
1000C85	Acid proof Tile Lined Autoclaves; 6'10" x 14'.
3443	International Porcelain Lined Pebbles Mills; 8' x 8' with 50 HP direct geared motors.
3403	Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebbles Mills 5' x 6'.
3459	Ball & Jewell Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter Model No. 1½ with 40 HP late type motor.
3427	Lancaster Model EAG4 complete with accessories.
2337	W. & P. Type 100 gal. working double arm, double geared heavy duty Jacketed Mixers.

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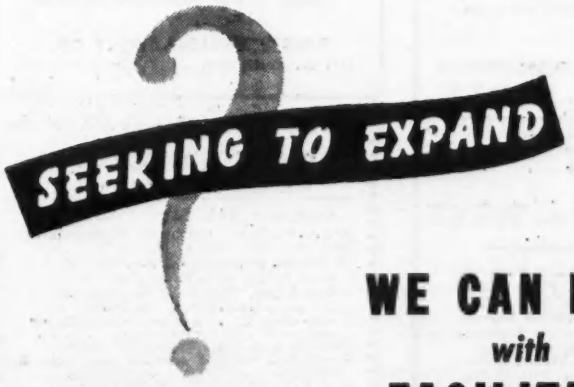
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.



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Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P. O. Box 1351, Church St. Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

Chemical Equipment, wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration OPD 498.

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Established company, 30 years' experience, 7 acre plant, railroad and dock, New York lighterage limits, has facilities for grinding, screening, mixing of bulk chemicals. Give full details and background of interested party. OPD 501.

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Giant Tube filling, fully automatic equipment, any diameters from ¾" to 2". Manufacturing and production facilities for any size run. Control laboratory. Shave creams, tooth pastes shampoos, pharmaceuticals, special department for caulking compounds, greases and industrials. Old Empire Mfg. Chemists, Inc., 31-33 Coes Place, Newark, New Jersey, MArket 2-2676.

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Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 505.

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POSITIONS WANTED

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
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Steel Digesters, 6' x 10' Heavy jckid.
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Moore 4' x 5' Steel Ball Mill, 15 HP.
Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer.
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Day 12" x 39" 3 Roll Mill. Wtr. Cool.
Vallez #49 Leaf Filter, S.S. leaves.
Rietz RD 12 Disintegrator, S.S. 30 HP.
Elliot 8" Two Stage Ejector. Two stage.
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Hy-R-Speed Paint Mill, 30 HP ex. prf.
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4' x 24' Rotary Dryer. Complete with drive.

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Cast Iron Filterpresses 12" to 30"
14 Ribbon Blenders 50# to 1000#
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2—30 gal. Pfaudler gl. L. Reactors
Devine Shelf Dryer 5 shelves complete with condenser and vac. pump
Buflovak Vac. Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves
36—Kettles jacketed copper, iron, Gl.L. & Stainless steel 30 gals. to 500 gals.
W & P 15 gal. Jktd Mixer Dbl. arm
Day 5 gal. Jktd Vac. Mixer S.S. Dbl. Sigma Arms
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Steel Tanks—10,000 horizontal, 1—4000 gal.

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Chemical Plant Expansion

—Continued from page 3

basic program into effect. Within twenty-four hours after its announcement, steps were taken by NPA to expedite the movement of steel to defense production through the issuance of directives as follows:—

1. Direction 15 to CMP regulation 1 is designed to insure that all authorized controlled materials orders placed with steel producers in support of military, atomic energy and machine tool programs pursuant to third quarter allotments are delivered no later than November 30, 1952.

2. Direction 16 to CMP regulation 1 authorizes steel consumers to place, and steel producers to accept and schedule for delivery through November, 1952, presently unplaced third quarter allotment authorizations.

To assist non-defense programs steel consumers in planning operations, the direction also provides that steel mills may accept and schedule for shipment through February, 1953, fourth quarter allotment authorization for non-defense programs. Similar provisions for construction programs have been made in direction 6 to revised CMP regulation 6.

Defense Program Authorizations

Fourth quarter defense program authorizations will be protected by separate action to reserve a certain proportion of each mill's output for military, atomic energy and machine tool orders.

3. An amendment to section 3(a) of CMP regulation 2 provides that, beginning September 1, 1952, and until the end of the year, a consumer of steel will not be permitted to accept delivery of an item of steel controlled material if by such receipt his inventory of that item would become greater than necessary to meet his requirements during the succeeding thirty-day period.

4. An amendment to direction 4 to CMP regulation 3 is aimed at channeling products and components containing steel (designated as class A and B products under CMP) to the defense program. To accomplish this objective, the amended direction accords special preferential acceptance and delivery status to DO rated orders for class A and B products containing steel calling for delivery by December 31, 1952, placed in support of military, atomic energy and machine tool programs.

DDT Plant in India

—Continued from page 4

that candidates from other countries may obtain training in insecticide production at the factory on the recommendation of WHO.

The factory will be situated on the outskirts of Delhi. Supplies of essential raw materials such as sulphuric acid, chlorine and oleum have been arranged for from an adjacent plant which will be a "minority partner" in the enterprise. Other chemicals like benzene and alcohol are stated to be easily obtainable. The project will be developed under a board of directors, of whom the majority will be nominated by the government.

A WHO team of four international experts will assist in the erection of the plant and in the initial operation of the project. WHO also will undertake to arrange training for Indian personnel in DDT production methods, either abroad or in the plant itself. UNICEF is to supply funds for the main DDT production equipment, and equipment for a control laboratory.

The government of India will provide land, buildings, transport within the country, local services such as electricity, steam and water, cost of erection of the plant, local staff, and the necessary working capital. The anticipated expenditure on the project is stated to be approximately as follows:—Government of India, $471,000; UNICEF, $250,000, and WHO, $100,000.

Cabot Sales Post to King

Franklin King, jr., formerly of E. & F. King & Co., Norwood, Mass., has been appointed to the wollastonite sales staff of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston.

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Titanium Production Pact

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rosion-resistant, especially to salt water. Finally, Mr. Larson added, there is plenty of titanium in the ground, it being one of the more abundant elements in the earth's crust.

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The agreement with duPont is similar to one that the Government has with the Titanium Metals Corporation of America, Henderson, Nev., which provides for the production of 8,000 tons of titanium sponge over a five-year period. Only pilot plant quantities of titanium were produced prior to Korea.

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